FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 OCTOBER 1986

Iran

Kidnapping of Syrian Envoy --- A Syrian diplomat was abducted by gunmen while on his way home from the Syrian Embassy in Tehran, IRNA reported, adding that an Iranian official accused the CIA of involvement in the incident. However, a Syrian spokesman in Damascus subsequently announced that the kidnapping was over and that the diplomat was no longer being held by the kidnappers, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Gasoline — The petroleum minister announced that gasoline will be rationed as of 3 October in order to reduce domestic consumption by around 25 percent, according to Tehran radio. Vehicles will be allowed 40-60 liters per month, depending on their size. The minister described the program as temporary, stressing that the authorities will increase the ration when gasoline stocks increase and will dispense with rationing altogether if the situation improves sufficiently.

Missing Athletes — Four Iranian weightlifters missing in Seoul are believed to be seeking political asylum at the Iraqi consulate in the ROK capital, KYODO reported.

Lebanon

The government's decision to take over the legal ports was implemented 2 October, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, noting that port officials began to enforce customs regulations and prevent violations. The director general of customs said his department's work is proceeding satisfactorily at the ports of Beirut, Juniyah, Sidon, Tyre, and Tripoli. The Lebanese Forces closed down harbors under their control, the radio said, and the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party announced their intention to follow suit.

As for the situation at the Al-Rashidiyah refugee camp near Tyre, where Palestinian and Amal gunmen have clashed in recent days, the Voice of Lebanon said that Amal and the Palestine National Salvation Front accused each other of provoking the fighting. A PFLP official cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused Amal of kidnapping some 300 Palestinians in the Tyre area.

In Beirut, the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) issued a statement warning that ASALA will "strike in France in the next few days" if the latter fails to free George 'Abdallah, Anis Naqqash, and Armenian militant Varujan Garabidian, AFP reported.

Egypt

Around 81 percent of the electorate voted in the Consultative Council elections and all the valid votes were cast for the NDP, the only party to submit candidates, the interior minister announced in a statement reported by MENA. A Cairo radio commentary said the people participated "enthusiastically" despite the opposition's "black campaign" against the election, asserting that the voters "rose above those who asked them to adopt a negative attitude and go back on the march toward democracy."

PLO

In a Baghdad Voice of PLO radio interview, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir denounced the West Bank mayoral appointments and said the PLO was "surprised" at the favorable response of Jordan's minister for occupied territory. Al-Wazir also criticized Syria for wanting to "subjugate" Palestinian national aspirations and for obstructing plans for a PNC meeting.

Iraq

An Oil Ministry under secretary and six other men were hanged after having been convicted of illegal dealings with foreign companies, INA reported, adding that two others were sentenced to life imprisonment and fined.

Saudi Mediation Between Syria and Iraq

A Saudi envoy will visit Damascus and Baghdad shortly in order to resume the Kingdom's efforts to reduce Syrian-Iraqi differences, according to Arab diplomatic sources in Riyadh cited by the Jordanian weekly *Akhbar Al-Usbu'*.

PDRY

YSP Assistant Secretary General Salim Salih Muhammad charged that the "poisonous" reports on military clashes between the two Yemens were part of an "imperialist and Zionist design against nationalist regimes and their democratic nationalist forces," Aden Radio reported.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA protested to Pakistan over a 19 September incident in which "Pakistani forces and militia together with American advisers fired 700 surface-to-surface missiles" at an Afghan village, killing 62 people and wounding 44, Kabul radio reported.

Mauritania

The Cabinet ratified a decree banning the import, purchase, and consumption of alcohol everywhere in the country, Nouakchott radio reported. Citizens will be liable to penalities stipulated in the legal code if they violate this regulation, the radio noted, though foreign diplomats and aid workers will be exempt from the ban.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 192 *3 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

QNA: Libya, Syria, Algeria Seeking Unity ..... A 1
ICO Foreign Ministers Meeting at UN 'In Disarray' *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Meets With YAR President Salih *[WAKH]* ..... A 1
Meets Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Sanaa *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... A 1
PLO's Al-Wazir Discusses West Bank, Syria *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... A 1
QNA: Qaddumi on Relations With Jordan, Peace Moves *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 2 Oct]* ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

PDRY

Muhammad Denies Military Clashes with YAR ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Envoy To Visit Damascus, Baghdad, Amman *[Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' 2 Oct]* ..... C 1
Attacks on Palestinian Camps in Lebanon Denounced ..... C 1

EGYPT

Consultative Council Election Results Announced ..... D 1
Election Boycott Criticized ..... D 1
PLO Envoy Views Coordination, Peace Conference ..... D 1
Egyptian Arms Said Diverted to Sudanese Rebels *[AL-AHALI 24 Sep]* ..... D 2
General Union Receives Cable from Syrian Workers ..... D 2
Mubarak Receives 14 New Egyptian Ambassadors 29 Sep ..... D 2

IRAQ

Oil Ministry Under Secretary, Others Executed ..... E 1
Communique No. 2,384 on 1-2 Oct War Operations ..... E 1
Iranian Athletes Reportedly Join Mojahedin-e Khalq ..... E 1
'Aziz Meets PDRY, Uruguayan, Chadian Counterparts ..... E 2
Interior Minister Returns From Visit to Jordan ..... E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Receives Iraqi Envoy, Message ..... F 1
Al-Rifa'i Receives Envoy ..... F 1
Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly *[JORDAN TIMES 2 Oct]* ..... F 1
Al-Khatib on International Conference, Arab Ties *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 28 Sep]* ..... F 2
Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i on West Bank Measures *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... F 3
Funds Allocated for West Bank Programs, Lawyers ..... F 4
Official on Passports For Gazans, Documents *[AKHBAR AL-USBU' 2 Oct]* ..... F 4
Arab Envoys Briefed on Economic Conference *[AL DUSTUR 2 Oct]* ..... F 5

LEBANON

Islamic Jihad Releases Statement, Tape on Hostages ..... G 1
U.S. Hostages' Statement Detailed *[AFP]* ..... G 1

KEYHAN Carries Group's 'Statement' on Kidnappings *[25 Sep]* ..... G 1
Rocket Aimed at Soviet Embassy Discovered 3 Oct ..... G 2
Rocket Reportedly Fired at Embassy ..... G 2
Amal, PNSF, Syrians Agree on Al-Rashidiyah Situation *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Clashes Resume in Tyre Camps ..... G 2
Iranian Ambassador to Syria Meets With Amal ..... G 3
ASALA Repeats Threat of More Paris Bombings *[AFP]* ..... G 3
Al-Turk Addresses UN General Assembly Session ..... G 3
Budapest TV Interviews Karami, Junblatt, Birri *[Budapest]* ..... G 4
Syrian Officer Reported Killed in Fighting 27 Sep ..... G 5

SYRIA

Foreign Minister Says Consul, Not Charge, Kidnapped *[Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Kidnapping Case 'Over' *[Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Morocco's Chairmanship of ICO Meeting Protested ..... H 1
Al-Shar' Meets Australian, CSSR Counterparts, Klibi ..... H 1
Jordanian Press Delegation Ends Visit ..... H 1

ISRAEL

Minister Rabin Discusses West Bank Situation ..... I 1
Rabin on Plans for IDF, Syria, Settlements ..... I 1
Intelligence Chief on Terrorism, Arab Neighbors *[THE JERUSALEM POST 3 Oct]* ..... I 2
Japanese Official Seeks Business Opportunities ..... I 2
Poll Shows Increased Support for Alignment *[HA'ARETZ 26 Sep]* ..... I 2
Poll Shows Hardening Stand on Peace ..... I 3
Report on July-Sep Government Spending *[HA'ARETZ 2 Oct]* ..... I 5
Treasury Economic Forecast for Fiscal 1987 *[MA'ARIV 2 Oct]* ..... I 6
Bank of Israel Report Indicates Economic Recovery *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 6

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Peace Delegations ..... Q 1
Meets Leader in Gulf of Sidra ..... Q 1
UN Envoy Addresses Group of 77 on U.S. Policies ..... Q 1
'Conspiracy' Plotted Against Socialist Bloc ..... Q 2
Syrian Envoy Addresses African Conference ..... Q 2
Al-Humaydi Concludes Talks, Visit to YAR ..... Q 2
Ceausescu Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary ..... Q 3

MOROCCO

Laraki Welcomes Chirac To Morocco 2 Oct ..... Q 3

SUDAN

Libyan Mediation Between Sudan, Ethiopia Reported ..... Q 4
Al-Mahdi Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia 1 Oct ..... Q 4
Leaves for U.S. 2 Oct ..... Q 4
Chadian-Sudanese Joint Committee Session Convenes ..... Q 4
State Council Receives Message From Chad's Habre ..... Q 5
Weapons Found in 'Zoo;' Investigations Underway ..... Q 5

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Reports 10 Moroccan Troops Killed 30 Sep ..... Q 5

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

President Aptidon Reshuffles Cabinet ..... R 1

UGANDA

Nairobi Paper Interviews Prime Minister Kisekka *[DAILY NATION 2 Oct]* ..... R 1
Paper Reports Group's Plotting To Overthrow Museveni *[Nairobi DAILY NATION 29 Sep]* ..... R 2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Ghana, Mozambique Delegations ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Announces Amnesty for Political Detainees ..... T 1

GAMBIA

President Accuses Opposition Party of Corruption ..... T 1

GHANA

CDR Says Togo 'Uprising' Due to Discontent *[PANA]* ..... T 1
Ghana-Angola Joint Commission Session Opens ..... T 2
Government Delegation Returns from Benin ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

PRC Vice Premier Li Peng Arrives for Visit ..... T 2
Further on Visit ..... T 3

NIGERIA

New Naira Exchange Rates Announced at 2 Oct Bidding ..... T 3

TOGO

Accra Reports Eyadema Meeting With Ghanaian Envoy ..... T 3
Liberia's Doe To Visit, Express Solidarity ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Says MPLA Bombs 6 Civilian Settlements *[KUP]* ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Masire Interviewed on Progress, RSA Refugees ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Malawi 'Infiltration' Causing Aggression 'Escalation' ..... U 1
Armed Forces Kill 220 Bandits in Inhambane in 1986 ..... U 1

Election Delays Said Caused by RSA-Backed 'Bandits' ..... U 1
Departing SFRY Envoy Announces Joint Ventures ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

Two SWA Police Killed by Land Mine 1 October *[SAPA]* ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Reacts to U.S. Senate Sanctions Vote ..... U 2
'Astounded' by Senators' Criticism ..... U 2
Comments on Possible U.S. Grain Ban ..... U 2
Letter to Senator Dole ..... U 4
Cites Sanctions' 'Positive Elements' ..... U 5
TV Interview on Veto Override ..... U 6
Country's Reaction to U.S. Sanctions Mixed ..... U 8
AZAPO Says Vote Shows Rejection of Reagan Policy ..... U 8
Student Movement Says U.S. 'Forced To Succumb' ..... U 8
PFP's Suzman Reacts to Sanctions Vote ..... U 8
Businessmen Urge No 'Retaliatory Steps' ..... U 9
Sanctions Seen Affecting 5 Percent of Exports ..... U 9
Government Releases Figures on Imports of U.S. Wheat ..... U 9
Commentary on 'Disarray' of U.S. Foreign Policy ..... U 9
UDF, COSATU, NECC Unite To Oppose Apartheid ..... U 10
Archbishop Hurley Comments on Church Role, ANC ..... U 10
Minister Clarifies Information Bureau Policy ..... U 11
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports ..... U 11
2 Oct ..... U 11
3 Oct ..... U 11
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 11

QNA: Libya, Syria, Algeria Seeking Unity

JN030953 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Oct (QNA) — Press reports published here today said that Libya, Syria, and Algeria have agreed in principle to achieve coordination among themselves. This coordination, which amounts to unity, is to confront the common danger represented by Israel's expansionist policy. The UAE-based newspaper *Al-Ittihad* cited informed sources in Damascus as saying this agreement was reached through contacts recently held among the three countries' leaders. These sources expected the convening of a summit among the three countries' leaders before the end of this year to enhance steps to coordinate unity among their countries. The PDRY may also take part in this summit.

ICO Foreign Ministers Meeting at UN 'In Disarray'

LD022248 Kuwait KUNA in English 1950 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (KUNA) — Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister Thursday announced that the fifth summit of the Islamic Conference Organization (OIC) will open meetings in Kuwait January 26, 1987.

In the OIC coordination meeting here, Shaykh Sabah said the summit will be preceded by a three day preparatory meeting of foreign ministers starting January 23rd.

Shaykh Sabah's announcement came during a meeting of OIC foreign ministers who are attending meeting of the U.N. 41 General Assembly session.

Today's OIC foreign ministers meeting was in disarrary after its Moroccan chairman refused to step aside under pressure from Syria and Iran.

"I refuse to vacate this chair," Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali was reported to have told the 45-member OIC. "Only the summit can remove me."

The [words indistinct] holding its co-ordination meeting Thursday morning, but the problem of who would chair it quickly cropped up, with Syria and Iran pushing for Morocco's removal. The two nations have been trying to drum up support for their move since King Hassan II of Morocco received Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last July. The chairmanship of the organisation traditionally goes to the nation hosting the summit and the last summit was held in Morocco. But Syria and Iran are pressing for Morocco not to serve out its term which ends when Kuwait takes over the chairmanship of the summit next January.

The members agreed to add a new item to their agenda related to the American aggression against Libya.

Following Morocco's refusal to step aside, the Syrian and Iranian delegations withdrew from the morning session.

Meanwhile, OIC Secretary General Sharaf al-din Pirzada of Pakistan met with delegations in an effort to out [as received] a compromise.

'Arafat Meets With YAR President Salih

JN020953 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sanaa, 2 Oct (WAKH) — YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih met last night with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Sanaa.

During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations, the latest developments in the current Arab situation, and developments in the Palestine question, especially the repeated and continued attacks on Palestinian camps.

Sanaa radio reported that President 'Ali Salih reiterated to the Palestinian leader his country's clear, principled stand on the Palestine question — a stand based on continued support for the Palestinian people until they regain their land, achieve self-determination, and establish their independent state.

The YAR president also renewed his call for the unity of Palestinian ranks, especially in view of the serious conditions the Arab nation and the Palestine question are going through.

Meets Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Sanaa

JN021945 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1810 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Sanaa the day before yesterday. They reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and political developments in the Palestinian arena in particular. They also discussed the situation in Lebanon and the Zionist military concentrations in Lebanon in light of the constant Zionist military threats.

PLO's Al-Wazir Discusses West Bank, Syria

JN021140 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1755 GMT 1 Oct 86

["Text" of interview with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces — identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad — by an unidentified PLO radio reporter in Baghdad on 1 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Brother Abu Jihad, we believe most of our talk will focus on an extremely important and serious basic point. It is the subject of the so-called municipal councils that the occupation authorities formed 3 days ago to run the affairs of Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah municipalities. Why were these committees formed at this stage? From what political background, in exploitation of which circumstances, and for what purpose has the occupation embarked on this step? Consequently, how can our masses confront this plot?

[Khalil al-Wazir] The municipality issue has always been with our people. The Israeli enemy at one stage dismissed the mayors of some towns as well as the elected municipal councils. Our people went through this experience when brothers Bassam Al-Shak'ah, Karim Khalaf, Mustafa al-Natshah, and other brother mayors were dismissed. The municipalities staged the

well-known long strike, which lasted several years. This was followed by efforts to deal with this subject. At one stage the brothers in Jordan told us that the Israeli authorities had proposed replacing the Israeli military officers who ran the municipalities with Arabs. They concentrated on the four municipalities of Nabulus, Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah without concentrating on the Arab committees appointed by the civil administration authorities in Janin, Qalqilyah, and others. The direct answer of those who returned was that the replacement of Israeli officers is linked to the Arab committees appointed by the authorities so that the seven municipalities, including those appointed and those led by Israeli officers, would be the subject of discussion. [sentence as heard] There are basic facts indicating that our people insist on rejecting the Israeli policy that wants to consecrate this reality — the reality of Israeli officers leading the municipalities or the reality of direct interference in appointing municipal council members chosen and appointed according to Israel's desire. These persons would be at Israel's beck and call. Therefore, the people have always rejected this policy because the municipal law, on whose basis the issue of municipalities is dealt with, states that if the authorities — whether Israeli or Jordanian — dismissed a municipal council, the dismissal would last for 1 year, after which elections would be held or the previous council would automatically return. However, the enemy ignored all these laws and issued further exceptional laws that disregarded the previous laws.

When the subject of Nabulus municipality was proposed at one stage, martyr Zafir al-Masri assumed Nabulus municipality as a temporary solution in accordance with the law on condition that this situation would continue for 1 year after which elections would be demanded. Al-Masri, who headed a previously-elected group, was the deputy of the previous legitimate mayor. Therefore, thsi issue came as a result of special factors and circumstances. When the enemy tried to consecrate this situation as part of the autonomy plan as reported by Prime Minister Peres, martyr Zafir al-Masri immediately announced that there was no connection between his appointment and the autonomy plan because the council members condemn any attempt to consecrate autonomy and will resign if such is the case. Some time ago the enemy authorities contacted some Palestinians in an attempt to replace the Israeli governors running municipal affairs by Arabs, but these Palestinians refused to assume the duties of the municipal councils because they did not enjoy the support or encouragement of the popular circles, institutions, and key figures in their towns. Therefore, when they noted differences over this issue between the PLO and brothers in Jordan, they refused appointment and retracted their nomination to these positions. Their stand was appreciated because they refused to be part of the Israeli plan.

The Israeli authority and the civilian administration have decided to appoint new committees without consulting the national institutions or allowing them to choose those they want. Therefore, this attempt to impose a new Israeli policy is rejected. Within the framework of the joint committee, we and brothers in Jordan used to reject cooperation with any committee appointed by the enemy. The funds and aid related to these town or village councils were unanimously frozen by the joint committee so that they would not serve the Israeli enemy's aims. We adopted this sound policy in the past so that we would not yield to the Israeli enemy's extortion and so that these steps would not help the enemy dictate the fait accompli it wishes. This policy continued over the past 10 years. Therefore, we are now surprised to see the Jordanian occupied territories affairs minister respond to this decision in contravention of all pevious decisions. In any case, we say that this measure by the civilian administration, which came in accordance with an Israeli Cabinet decision, is part of an Israeli policy to consecrate a certain matter. The Israeli policy adopted by outgoing Israeli Prime Minister Peres has always tried to suggest to the world public opinion, international circles, and both the U.S. Administration and the U.S. community that it is seeking to fulfill the slogan of the so-called improving the Palestinian people's living conditions. We, who know exactly the means to improve our people's living conditions under occupation, say that what Israel is always proposing is only a slogan aimed at delusion, because those who study the real situation in the occupied territory realize that the improvement of conditions about which Peres is talking is being done by Yitzhaq Rabin, his colleague and minister of war, through an iron fist that brings further destruction and death to our people in the camps. [passage omitted]

Our people reject this policy. Our people raise a slogan that says what is required is not improving conditions but rescuing them from occupation. This is the problem. Our people do not want to discuss improving conditions under occupation. They search for salvation from occupation before anything else. The slogan is not that of improving conditions, but salvation from occupation. This is the slogan of our people in the occupied territory. This raises the question of the usefulness of any economic or non-economic plan under occupation. Will the occupation authorities allow such a plan if it does not consecrate occupation? [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Brother Abu Jihad, we can thus say these committees usher in the beginning of action by the occupation authorities to peddle the autonomy plan. However, our people know how to confront this because they have previously foiled the plot of the civilian administration and village leagues. Within the context of confronation, our people are now demanding the enhancement of national Palestinian unity. In this regard, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a statement in Damascus yesterday. He said very clearly and frankly: Any faction that wants to participate in a dialogue that consecrates the PLO leadership has no place in Damascus. What is your comment on this?

[Al-Wazir] Regarding what we said about the appointment of municipal committees, I would like to point out that Peres himself said these committees are one of the ways to consecrate autonomy. This is what he says and repeats. Therefore, the question is who did Peres bring to these municipal committees? This is the question. We do not want to attack certain people but just ask about the Israeli policy behind their appointemnt. What power do the appointed ones have in confronting any schemes that the enemy seeks to impose?

Hence, we say our enemy is seeking to turn these municipal committees into part of its policy to implement the autonomy plan. Imagine what may happen in the future in other municipalities where committees have not yet been appointed. Thus, the occupation authorities became entitled to appoint the committees

they want, and cooperation with these committees consecrates a fait accompli that the authorities want and desire. As we heard from our people in the occupied territory, the national institutions, figures, and bodies have all issued statements condemning this measure and rejecting any dealings with this policy, which endeavors to consecrate the Israeli enemy's schemes.

There should be continuous struggle, and this is what our people are doing for the sake of returning municipal councils to the sound path of legitimate elections. They falsely speak about democracy while they fear the results of municipal elections in the occupied territory. Therefore, we and our people will continue struggle. We are sending memos to all international circles and organizations to expose the forgery and deceit being proposed by the Israeli enemy's policy. We tell them our people reject this measure and will not deal with it. This is the fact about this subject.

Regarding national unity, we keep saying our national unity is well. We mean the unity of our Palestinian people in the occupied territory and elsewhere. There is national Palestinian unanimity regarding a unified national stand. It is there, and we are not worried about it. We and the whole world are aware of the unity of the national Palestinian stand in the occupied territory. [passage omitted]

When we talk about rapprochement among Palestinian factions, we can say efforts were exerted through continuous contacts with our comrades in all factions. We exerted efforts with our colleagues in the DFLP and the [Palestinian Communist] Party. We also exerted efforts with our brothers in Damascus, both directly and indirectly. We told everyone that our revolution is facing a continuous plot, that our cause is targeted, and that our organization is targeted. Therefore, all are welcome. We extend our hands and open our hearts to all. Let us turn over the past page. This has been our constant appeal to these brothers. [passage omitted]

When we signed the Amman agreement, they in Damascus said that we agreed to Resolution 242 and that we authorized others to represent our people. They thus began their campaign against us, which continued for over 1 year. Jordan stopped political coordination with the PLO, as all know, because the PLO did not recongize 242 and because it did not accept being represented by others. Thus all past accusations were false and this means they were imagining things. The fact emerged when coordination was halted for these two reasons only. Hence, their unjust campaign was baseless. This is an example from the past. We welcomed everyone for dialogue and called for turning over a new page.

We met with our comrades in the DFLP and the Communist Party in Tunis and in Prague. Following an agreement, a tripartite delegation left for Moscow and held talks on efforts to be exerted with the comrades in the PFLP and other factions in Damascus. However, all these attempts, which continued for several months, produced no results. Only our comrades in the DFLP and the Communist Party responded and agreed with us on broad lines. There is now a joint working program on the occupied territories and on political issues.

Our comrades contacted the PFLP and the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], proposing to them what we agreed upon, but they came up with new conditions. These conditions then produced new conditions and so forth. Regarding these, we believe some are subject to what we term the dictatorship of geography. Therefore, they do not want to proceed further or respond to their people's will. Our comrades in Fatah, the ALF, the Palestine Liberation Front, the DFLP, and the Communist Party are now marching together for the sake of joint action leading to convening the PNC. We open the door of dialogue to other sides. The Algerian president urged the parties to meet, but his call was faced by obstacles headed by the position of the brothers in Syria.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told them at a PNSF meeting that he who wants to participate in dialogue with the PLO should get a one-way ticket [preceding two words in English]. He also told them that those who want to stay in Damascus should know there is one policy, not two policies, and added: We will not allow two policies on our territory. Therefore, the one who opposes our policy toward the PLO should leave for good. We believe the Syrian stand wants to impose the dictatorship of geography on our people and our brothers in the factions present in Damascus. This is rejected because they want to mortgage our national Palestinian decision and subjugate it to their policy. We reject this because we take pride in our will and our independent Palestinian decisionmaking. We always stress that our independent decision making does not mean regionalism. Those who want to impose themselves on us are regional. Our pan-Arab logic is broader than their will, and we are more closely linked to our pan-Arab issues than others. Therefore, we say this Syrian policy wants to impose controls on our brothers and prevent them from moving toward rapprochement.

We hope our brothers in Syria will realize it is in their pan-Arab interest, as well as in the interest of Arab struggle against Israeli and U.S. threats and dangers, that they open their eyes and realize the need to bolster the unity of our people and the unity of the Palestinian factions and not to further disrupt ranks. We bitterly note these schemes against the camps. The Amal movement is today attacking the Al-Rashidiyah camp. Why? We also see continuous shelling and concentrations around Al-Rashidiyah camp in the south. Why? This happens at a time when Israeli forces are present there. These forces were previously in Beirut, and our camps there are still besieged.

Yesterday we were talking to our brothers in the Burj al-Barajinah and Sabra camps. They told us their camps are still besieged and that Syrian intelligence forces are at the gates of the camps preventing our youth and even women from free movement. Everyday they arrest 4, 5, 6, or sometimes 30 people. Our brothers added that these people are sent to Damascus. This is done to terrorize our camps and impose a further siege on them. [passage omitted]

Our people's unity is strong, and the organizations that met will continue their plan. Our comrades in the PNSF are invited at all times to join the bandwagon of dialogue. The PNC will convene shortly, and the Algerian effort in this regard continues, although Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, who visited Damascus to discuss the possibility of facilitating a meeting, returned disappointed because our brothers in Damascus refused to change their policy. [passage omitted]

QNA: Qaddumi on Relations With Jordan, Peace Moves
JN020943 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Oct (QNA) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has held the Israeli entity and the United States responsible for the failure of the peace efforts to bring about a just solution to the Middle East problem. He asserted that the PLO is ready for peace.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published here today, Qaddumi stressed the PLO's eagerness to maintain its relations with Jordan. He pointed out that the Palestinians and Jordanians are one people who have one interest and who are linked by distinguished relations provided for by successive PNC resolutions.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Qaddumi reaffirmed that this agreement is dead and that there is no room to talk about it.

The Palestinian official pointed out that he told Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during their meeting at the United Nations yesterday that the PLO, after having become a full member of the Arab League, wants to exercise this right with complete seriousness. He also told 'Abd al-Majid that the PLO supports an international conference on condition that it attends the conference as a major, basic party through an independent delegtion or through a unified Arab delegation.

Qaddumi did not conceal his displeasure at Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visits to Egypt and Morocco, because these visits open the door to the normalization of relations between the Zionist enemy and the Arab countries at a time when Palestine is still occupied, as he put it.

PDRY

Muhammad Denies Military Clashes with YAR

EA022112 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, met the delegations of the Arab, regional, and international youth organizations that are participating in the Aden meeting of the Central Council of the Arab Youth Union at the Central Committee Secretariat this morning. He welcomed the participants of the youth meeting, pointing out that the choice of Aden as the venue for this meeting was indicative of the solidarity of Arab youth with the struggle of our people to achieve their choices in social progress, socialism, peace and unity, and it also showed their appreciation for our country and its contribution to the struggles of our Arab people to bring about victory for our common causes.

He referred to the campaign conducted by the imperialist circles against our people and revolution, saying this campaign was part of the comprehensive liquidatory, reactionary, imperialist and Zionist design against nationalist regimes and their democratic nationalist forces. It was also part and parcel of the U.S. moves off the shores of Libya and against the nationalist regime in Syria, of the attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause, and of fanning the flames of the Iran-Iraq war.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad referred to the poisonous reports put out by news agencies on military clashes between the two parts of Yemen with the aim of creating confusion between the sons of the one Yemeni homeland and erecting obstacles on the path of the unification efforts being undertaken to fulfill the aspirations of the Yemeni nationalists for the unity of the Yemeni land and people. In this respect, he stressed the YSP's eagerness to deepen relations with our brothers in the Northern part of the homeland in an endeavor to restore Yemeni unity on a democratic and peaceful basis.

He also stressed the determination to activate joint unity action in light of successive agreements, starting with the Kuwait agreement, and not to allow the enemies of the Yemeni people to throw us into mazes and conflicts, strain the situation, or drag us into armed conflicts, because we are convinced that any armed action can only serve the enemies of the Yemeni revolution.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad identified the role that Arab youth and their militant union can perform in support of the struggles of our Arab peoples against the Zionist-reactionary-imperialist onslaught by further unionist-progressive-Arab popular action and by promoting it to the level of confrontation with this onslaught.

At the end of the meeting, Brother Muhammad al-Maghribi, president of the Arab Youth Union, confirmed the support of the Arab youth for our Yemeni people and for the struggle they are waging under the leadership of the YSP.

SAUDI ARABIA

Envoy To Visit Damascus, Baghdad, Amman

JN020815 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 2 Oct 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Riyadh — Arab diplomatic sources here have asserted that Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will dispatch a special envoy to Damascus within the next few days to meet with President Hafiz al-Asad within the framework of resuming his good offices between Syria and Iraq to reduce their differences. Afterward, the Saudi envoy will leave for Baghdad to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for the same purpose. He will also visit Amman, which is aware of King Fahd's new endeavor.

Attacks on Palestinian Camps in Lebanon Denounced

LD030641 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2155 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Riyadh — Saudi Arabia has been following with deep regret reports of the repeated attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, including Al-Rashidiyah Camp, which is being shelled by various types of weapons by certain Lebanese armed elements, killing and injuring scores of people, an official source told SPA today.

The source added that Saudi Arabia, while denouncing these persistent attacks on the Palestinian refugees and innocent citizens in Lebanon, reiterates its previous appeals to stop these actions, which serve only the Israeli enemy who is lying in wait on the approaches of the historic and steadfast towns in the south. It also appeals to officials and to all the Lebanese nationalist leaderships to intervene rapidly to stop the bloodshed and rescue the innocent people in Sidon, Tyre, and other locations of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Saudi Arabia hopes all concerned will resort to their conscience to settle their disputes and differences and to find a way out of the bitter situation.

Consultative Council Election Results Announced

NC021307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1158 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr has announced the results of the election for half the members of the Consultative Council. Only the NDP submitted candidates; the other parties abstained.

In a statement to reporters at noon today, Zaki Badr said that the valid votes cast for the NDP represented 80.2 percent of the total registered electorate.

Badr said that after those who are exempted from voting, such as police officers and personnel, had been excluded, and the names of those citizens who have died had been deleted, the number of registered voters was 13,662,998. The votes cast totalled 11,186,902, representing a turnout of 81.87 percent. Valid votes numbered 10,958,218, and invalid votes 228,684.

Of all the votes cast, 97.95 percent were valid and 2.05 percent invalid. The number of valid votes received by the NDP was 10,958,218.

Election Boycott Criticized

NC021815 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "The People Are Their Own Masters"]

[Text] Yesterday's elections were not simply an indication that the people went to the polls to elect half the members of the Consultative Council. Instead they constituted a popular referendum in the full sense of the word. This is no exaggeration. It is an expression of a fact witnessed by everyone yesterday; namely, that the people enthusiastically took part in the elections andmaintained the dignity of this practice. The people exercised their constitutional rights willingly and conscientiously. They expressed their opinion freely without any tutelage.

Yesterday's event has infinite significance. It affirms beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Egyptian people are now capable of defining their own path, fully believing in their ability to choose their representatives and the makers of their country's policy. The people rose above those who asked them to adopt a negative attitude and go back on the march toward democracy. The greatness of yesterday's Consultative Council elections is reflected in the fact that they took place amid an atmosphere rife with confusion and attempts at incitement. Prior to the elections, the Egyptian people were exposed to a black campaign by the opposition papers to create doubt. These papers portrayed life in Egypt as a jungle dominated by a group of fierce animals. They distorted the image of all officials, establishments, institutions, and policies, branding them as opportunists who had relinquished the homeland and disregarded the interests of the people. They ignored all the positive achievements the people themselves had attained, as though the vibrant life in Egypt were an evil spirit that came from nowhere to go nowhere.

Second, certain local, Arab, and foreign forces have exploited the economic crisis through which Egypt is passing, making it seem as though Egypt were on the verge of bankruptcy and the end of the world was nigh. They have portrayed the government's decisions to organize the economy in the interests of citizens as intended to deceive the people and divert them from their suffering.

Third, certain forces hostile to Egypt have recently circulated false rumors about the presence of foreign military bases in our country. They claim that the Egyptian leadership abandoned the Egyptian strip of Tabah when it accepted the arbitral compromise. They have described the international conference agreement produced by the meeting between President Mubarak and the Israeli prime minister in Alexandria as an Israeli-U.S. subterfuge to usurp the Palestinian people's rights.

Fourth, Egypt was recently the target of attempts to undermine its security. Certain plotters intended to launch a wave of terrorism that would create panic in society and obstruct daily life and work to build Egypt. The government has continued to purse an objective policy to remove anyone who seeks to disrupt security in Egypt, regardless of the slogans raised by the conspirators.

Fifth, the opposition forces declared their total boycott of the elections on the pretext that they disapprove of the law under which these elections take place. They allege that the government engineered a plot against the opposition to exclude it from democratic participation. However, the citizens went to the pollswith the utmost enthusiasm not only out of a sense of national duty but to express absolute support for the political leadership and its national course.

The people have passed the test and proved as always that they can express their opinion freely amid storms and pressure. As for those who boycotted the elections, we hope that they will recognize the significance of this event and reconsider their calculations. Egypt is in dire need of the energies of all its sons: those who said yes and even those who refused to vote at all.

PLO Envoy Views Coordination, Peace Conference

NC021559 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sa'id Kamal, assistant director of the PLO's Political Department and the organization's representative in Cairo, has affirmed that the PLO is eager to continue consultations and coordination with Egypt, within the framework of President Husni Mubarak's declared stand, to find a final solution to the Palestinian issue in accordance with UN resolutions. He said it is high time peace was sought.

In a statement to the *Al-Watan Al-'Arabi* magazine, Kamal noted that the PLO has consistently called for the convening of an international peace conference, provided that the PLO represents the Palestinian people. Should such a conference be held, he added, Palestinians from the occupied territory would participate as representatives in the meetings.

Egyptian Arms Said Diverted to Sudanese Rebels

PM021335 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cairo Investigates Infiltration of Egyptian Arms into Southern Sudan"]

[Text] Informed sources in an African capital have confirmed to *Al-Ahali* that the Egyptian Government received information from the Sudanese leadership 2 weeks ago indicating that the Sudanese authorities have discovered quantities of Egyptian-made automatic rifles, machine guns, mortars, and ammunition in a cache belonging to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army led by John Garang.

The Egyptian and Sudanese Governments have held contacts with a number of African states adjacent to Sudan that received Egyptian arms this year to find out if some of these weapons found their way to southern Sudan or if one of these governments resold the arms to the southern rebels.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian authorities are conducting large-scale investigations to determine whether or not these weapons came straight from Egypt and, if so, find out who is responsible. The armament contracts concluded in the past 8 months are being examined, and some officials in charge of production have been interrogated.

A higher committee has been formed to supervise the current investigations and interrorgations to unravel the mystery.

General Union Receives Cable from Syrian Workers

NC301745 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — The National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria has criticized Hafiz al-Asad's regime. According to the alliance, Syrian workers are being subjected to the rruelest kinds of terrorism and suppression. Several of them are in crowded prisons and many others have been martyred under torture for their national and pan-Arab stands and their demands for public freedom and the supremacy of law and democracy in Syria.

The alliance affirmed the existence of a growing practical opposition to Al-Asad's regime and to his attempts to tear Lebanon apart and kill the Palestinian revolution and cause.

These assertions appeared in a cable to Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, chairman of the General Union of Egyptian Labor Associations, from the General Secretariat of the National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria. The cable, which was recieved 30 September, calls on the General Assembly of the Egyptian General Union to support Syrian workers in their struggle for freedom and a dignified life in Syria and in the Arab nation as a whole. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Receives 14 New Egyptian Ambassadors 29 Sep

NC291216 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — At the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace this morning, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the new ambassadors who have been appointed to represent Egypt in 14 foreign states.

The new ambassadors are Ahmad Sidqi, Portugal; Ahmad Husni, Philippines; Salah 'Abd al-'Azim Fahmy, Malta; Ahmad Wadi, Finland; Mahmud 'Uthman, Kenya; Nabil Badr, Australia; 'Umar Zaki, Singapore; 'Ala' Khayrat, Switzerland; Samir Mukhtar, Sierra Leone; 'Abd al-Rahman Diyab, Congo; Mahmud Abu al-'Aynayn, Niger; Muhammad 'Abd al-Karim, Nepal; Faruq al-Qadi, Malawi; and Ahmad Qadri, Greece.

The meeting was attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. [passage omitted]

Oil Ministry Under Secretary, Others Executed

JN021903 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1810 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) — It was announced here today that the death sentence by hanging was carried out against convicted Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Muni'im Hasan 'Alwan and six others after they were found guilty by the Revolution Court of dealing with a number of foreign companies, providing them with information about project tenders in Iraq, and getting commissions after referring the projects to these companies.

A presidential decree was issued tonight approving the death sentence for Sa'id Rahim Husayn al-Mahdi, a director general in charge of the Middle East Company for Construction and Contracting, which has branches in a number of European countries and is linked to a number of international companies; Husan Ahmad Farz 'Ali, an industrialist; Hamid Sulayman Hamid, a contractor; Ra'd Bahjat Dawud, an engineer at the General Establishment for Industrial Designs and Construction; Nasir Shakir Na'mu Uji, a businessman; and 'Adnan 'Abdallah 'Awni, chief engineer at the General Corporation for Animal Breeding.

The decree also approved the Revolution Court's sentence of life imprisonment for Adib Hashib 'Abdallah and 15 years in prison for Ja'far Muhsin Sabr as well as fines of 1,000 dinars each and confiscation of their movable amd immovable property.

The presidential decree pointed out that the guilty explictly confessed to the charges against them; that is, dealing with foreign companies and providing them with information about project tenders in Iraq, as well as getting commissions representing certain agreed upon percentages of the value of the tenders after these projects were referred to the companies by the concerned ministries.

Communique No. 2,384 on 1-2 Oct War Operations

JN021731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Communique No. 2,384 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our great people, who have a glorious history and a future that will be replete with power and loftiness, are capable with God's help of crushing the evil designs and defeating those who implement them thanks to the determination of the men and their vying with one another in the battlefield. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave Air Force planes attacked enemy troop concentrations and position on all battlefronts, inflicting serious losses on the Khomeyniite troop concentrations, equipment, and military hardware in 45 combat missions, after which our brave eagles safely returned to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. While carrying out its duties opposite our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector, one of our brave patrols clashed with an enemy group, inflicting on it losses in life while the remaining rogues fled. Our fighters also captured several weapons belonging to the dead soldiers and returned with their booty safely to base, God be praised. Elsewhere in the same sector, one ammunition dump and five infantry positions were destroyed.

3. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah opened fire on the enemy's engineering works, destroyed agreat deal of equipmert, inflicted losses among enemy ranks, paralyzed the enemy's engineering works, and destroyed one 106-mm gun, one ammunition dump, one vehicle, and three infantry positions.

4. Our soldiers in the VII Army Corps sector killed five Khomeyniite rogues, destroyed three vehicles, silenced the enemy sources of fire, and also destroyed one infantry position whose occupants were killed.

5. Two vehicles and one observation post were destroyed and several occupants of the two vehicles were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. One ammunition dump and one machine gun position were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 October 1986

Iranian Athletes Reportedly Join Mojahedin-e Khalq

JN031301 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1118 GMT
3 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (INA) The four Iranian weight-lifting champions who sought refuge at the Iraqi Embassy in Seoul yesterday said they have decided to join the opposition Iranian organization Mojahedin-e Khalq and work within the ranks of the national resistance movement to overthrow the oppressive Iranian regime.

In a statement issued by the opposition organization Mojahedin-e Khalq in Paris today, the organization said the four Iranian athletes made it clear they made that decision in response to the appeal issued by Mas'ud Rajavi, the Iranian resistance National Council Chairman in September, in which he urged the athletes to confront the Iranian rulers and join the Iranian opposition groups.

The statement added that despite the strict measures implemented by the Iranian regime's intelligence service against the Iranian delegation to the 10th Asian Games being held in Seoul, this group succeeded in leaving Seoul International Airport in seeking refuge at the Iraqi Embassy to South Korea.

The four opposition Iranian athletes are Samad Montazeri, who come in fourth in the 52-kg category in the Asian Games; Ardeshir Bahmanyar, who came in fourth in the 82.5-kg category; Sayamak Bajand, who is in the 100-kg category; and Mahdi Radwani, who is in the 110-kg category and won the bronze medal.

'Aziz Meets PDRY, Uruguayan, Chadian Counterparts

JN031024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0732 GMT
3 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met separately here last night with PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and Chadian Foreign and Cooperation Minister Gouara Lassou. Talks focused on the Iraq-Iran war, bilateral and regional issues of common interest, and the agenda of the UN General Assembly's current session.

Interior Minister Returns From Visit to Jordan

JN031226 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1052 GMT
3 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir, President Saddam Husayn's envoy to Jordanian monarch King Husayn, RCC member, and interior minister, returned to Baghdad today after a visit to Jordan that lasted several days. Sa'dun Shakir conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to King Husayn concerning brotherly relations between the two countries.

King Husayn Receives Iraqi Envoy, Message

JN011820 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] King Husayn this afternoon received Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi interior minister and President Saddam Husayn's envoy, who arrived in Amman to be reassured about his majesty's health and to congratulate him on his recovery and safe return home. He conveyed to his majesty a verbal message from his brother President Saddam Husayn dealing with a number of Arab issues of interest to the two fraternal countries.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the court minister, the director of the General Intelligence Department, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Al-Rifa'i Receives Envoy

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi interior minister and President Saddam Husayn's envoy. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields. They also discussed a number of Arab issues of interest to the two countries. The Iraqi ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, received Sa'dun Shakir in his office this morning. Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the chief of staff, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

JN020709 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Oct 86 pp 1,4

[Excerpts] New York (PETRA) — Jordan on Wednesday reaffirmed its commitment to a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and called on the United Nations to shoulder its historic responsibility towards the Palestinian problem.

Addressing the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri also reiterated Jordan's adherence to the principles of the Feb. 11 agreement between the Kingdom and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and called for an international conference under U.N. auspices to work out a solution that would guarantee the rights of the Arabs and ensure peace in the Mkddle East.

The international community should not use the collapse of political coordination between Jordan and the PLO as a pretext to shirk from its responsibility towards the Palestinian people and peace in the region, Mr. Masri told the world body. [passage omitted]

Jordan's foreign policy, Mr. Al-Masri said, "is based on respect for the right to self-determination of all people and struggle against foreign occupation, refusal to use force in international relations and belief in peaceful solutions for all problems."

Following are major excerpts from the foreign minister's speech: [passage omitted]

We must work our a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in South Africa, the Lebanese strife and the Central American crises on the basis that these regional conflicts threaten world peace and security and absorb the capabilities of peoples in the regions in question rather than tackling these questions as items on the United Nations agenda.

The current situation in the Middle East could be traced back to 1967 with a sole resolution of the U.N., Resolution 242, which has never been implemented due to Israel's outright rejection. In the years to follow, the United States failed to persuade the Jewish state to succumb to United Nations majority votes which called for a total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. In contrast, Israel escalated its arbitrary and oppressive measures against Arab inhabitants, but the U.N. did nothing but reconfirm its pertinent resolutions. [passage omitted]

Based on our belief in the U.N.'s importance and effectiveness, we deem it important to give it the chance to assume its role regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict — a role which to date has been confined to being observer or "inefficient participant."

The result of the conflict between right and force was freezing the role of the U.N. vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli issue, for the majority of U.N. member states is not willing to give concessions on the basis of the U.N. Charter which rejects aggression, while the rest stands as a barrier in implementing pertinent U.N. resolutions.

As a result, the U.N. role was confined to pointing out international principles without having the authoritative arm to implement them on the ground, thereby creating a no-war-no-peace state of affairs. And so the Arab Palestinian people emerged as the prime loser in this state of affairs. [passage omitted]

The failure of our joint efforts [with the PLO] should not be regarded by the international community as a means to shirk from its historic responsibility to the Palestinian people, and we should not permit Israel, which is supported by unlimited financial, political and economic backing from the United States, to maintain its expansionist policy in the occupied territories. [passage omitted]

We in Jordan have never ceased to condemn all sorts of terrorism regardless of the source since such acts clash with our values and principles.

We distinguish between terrorism and the legitimate national struggle which people under occupation take in accordance with the principle of international law and U.N. Security Council resolutions.

On the other hand, we see that concentrated efforts to focus on the recent acts of terrorism instead of working towards putting an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip will only encourage increasing instability in the area.

Trying to minimise the importnace of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which includes aggression and occupation of Arab land, to a mere problem of international terrorism will give logical pretexts for a renewed cycle of terrorism.

The outcome of this attitude in some of us has rendered terrorism as an image of the lack of true peace and a continued stagnation, which some of the peoples want as a pretext to cast aside political settlements and to drop any responsibilities towards securing peace. In turn this situation allows all parties to the problem to take advantage of terrirsm and to encourage it in order to carry out their plans.

In the Arab Gulf area, the Iran-Iraq war has entered its seventh year amid an atmosphere of indifference and lack of international interest against Iran's intransigence. Despite the unanimous world agreement on the need to stop the war, Iran is continuing to reject all calls to end the destructive war. Instead, Iran recently escalated the war while Iraq is responding to all peaceful calls to end the war as was declared by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in August 1986.

We support the Iraqi proposal and we call on Iran to meet this initiative positively in order to reach at a comprehensive settlement for both countries and their peoples. [passage omitted]

Al-Khatib on International Conference, Arab Ties
JN281123 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Sep 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman — *Sawt Al-Sha'b* — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said Jordan seeks to bring about a just, comprehensive political solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute that is principally based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and, most importantly, on the Israeli forces' withdrawal from the occupied territories occupied by force in June 1967, given that this must be achieved within the framework of a real, effective international conference in which all the parties to the conflict — Jordan, Syria, Egypt, the PLO, and Israel — participate, in addition to the five UN Security Council permanent member states.

In an interview conducted by the London-based *Al-Tadamun* issued yesterday, Al-Khatib explained that Jordan believes that there is no need for a preparatory committee for the international conference because such a committee may get involved in complexities that will not positively help the convocation of the conference.

He said: It is better to hold the conference directly and in the form we proposed, but we do want the subject of the committee to be an obstacle because it is a formality. If there must be a preparatory committee, Jordan believes that such a committee should be on the model of the conference itself; that is, it should include the Arab countries, the PLO, and Israel, and the five big powers should participate as full working members. But we say again that there is basically no need to form a preparatory committee.

The information minister affirmed that Jordan will not fall into the Israeli trap, especially after the Israeli political mazes and verbal maneuvers on the interantional conference. He said: We cannot waste time looking for the means and forget the essential objective. We are talking about a just, comprehensive peace. We are also talking about the Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories.

Muhammad al-Khatib affirmed that the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is organic, constant, and continuous and is not subject to discussion or oneupmanship. Jordan recognizes the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This stand has not and will not change. He added that the only disagreement is summed up in the fact that the PLO's political leadership did not proceed with Jordan as the two sides agreed. After it accepted UN Security Council Resolution 242, on whose basis an international conference would be convened, it announced, at an important and delicate moment, its nonacceptance of this resolution. As a result, the political coordination between the Jordanian Government and the PLO's political leadership was suspended.

He added that Jordan believes that the right to self-determination can be achieved after the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. This is because of a clear and simple reason: the Palestinian people cannot determine their destiny under the guns and tanks of the Israeli occupation authorities.

The information minister said that the Amman agreement was concluded between two specified parties: The Jordanian Government and the PLO. It was not concluded between Jordan and any other Palestinian faction. Those who have the right to abrogate it are both or one of the parties who signed it. Up to this moment we have not heard that the PLO has canceled this agreement. The Jordanian Government did not cancel this agreement.

Al-Khatib said that Jordanian-Soviet relations are clear and excellent and are based on a clear and accurate understanding by the Soviet Union of the Jordanian position.

On relations with fraternal Syria, Al-Khatib said that they are excellent on the bilateral level. Since the first moment of these improved bilateral relations, Jordan has been seeking to improve Syrian-Iraqi relations so that this improvement would reflect on the ongoing war between Iraq and Iran. He affirmed that despite the obstacles facing this endeavor, His Majesty King Husayn is determined to continue his national pan-Arab effort to secure an appropriate climate for convening a meeting between Iraq and Syrian officials aimed at improving relations between the two countries.

The inforamtion minister affirmed that relations with Egypt are excellent and clear and based on the strong conviction of Egypt's pan-Arab.

Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i on West Bank Measures
JN021955 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1748 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i by correspondent Fu'ad Na'im in Amman on 2 October — recorded]

[Text][Na'im] Your excellency, the recent Jordanian administrative and economic measures in the occupied territories have drawn much criticism that Jordan is normalizing its relations withIsrael by dealing with the fait accompli in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. How do you evaluate these measures and this criticism?

[Al-Rifa'i] First of all, allow me to express reservations on some expressions contained ni your question, such as the so-called criticism of some measures that have been taken to bolster our brothers and our kinfolk in the West Bank and the occupied territories. This criticism is not specific and is motivated by specific political objectives and goals. The people under occupation have not criticized these measures. The brothers and kinfolk who benefit from these measures also have not criticized them.

As for what is being said, that these measures seek to normalize relations with Israel, we refute this. Our relationship with our brothers in the West Bank and with our kinfolk there has continued since 1967. We can say that this relationship and the eagerness to maintain it have been one of the principal reasons that the Palestinian people have stood fast in their cities and on their land. The measures that were adopted are not new and have not been adopted for the first time. They cannot be considered as signifying a political change. These measures continued and complete a policy which started in 1967. I would like to add here that when the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee carried out its duties in a satisfactory manner, the PLO agreed to acts and measures such as these. We are just continuing what we started to implement through this committee. The Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee's work is now suspended for purely financial reasons and because some Arab brothers have not fulfilled their pledges to provide the necessary funds. This committee's work has been temporarily suspended. That's why we are now assuming the responsibility of carrying out the actions that were agreed on within the joint committee.

[Na'im] There has been much criticism, particularly about Jordan's approval of the nomination of the Arab mayors who were recently appointed by the Israeli occupation authorities.

[Al-Rifa'i] Some of those who try to criticize forget that there are 26 municipal councils in the West Bank headed by 26 mayors appointed by the occupation authorities. The recent appointment of the three mayors is not new.

On the contrary, we consider it a large gain because Palestinian Arab mayors were appointed to replace Israeli officers who used to control these towns. There is also an agreement between the Jordanian Government and the PLO on this policy. You may recall that when the late Zafir al-Masri was appointed mayor of Nabulus by the occupation authorities, this appointment took place with the approval of the Jordanian Government and the PLO. The occupation authorities were supposed to appoint four mayors in Nabulus, Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah. But what happened is that the occupation authorities themselves chose to begin with Nabulus and then proceed to other municipalities as a result of great world pressures on them to end the Israeli officers' control of towns.

Initiatives in this regard do not come from our side, they come from our people in the towns. They form a committee and make alist and obtain the occupation authorities' approval. They then ask us to endorse and support the ensuing appointment. We agreebecause any Arab mayor and any Arab municipal council in an Arab city is much better than the presence of Israeli officers at the head of committees running the affairs of these comunicpalities. Therefore, opposing the principle of appointing mayors is out of the question. This is agreed upon, as I have already said, between Jordan and the PLO. This also enjoys the support of all citizens. But if opposition is directed against those appointed, regrettably neither we nor the PLO or any Arab side has the right to appoint anyone under occupation circumstances.

[Na'im] But Your Excellency, the PLO has vehemently criticized Jordan's approval of the appointments.

[Al-Rifa'i] This is a new PLO stand which is completely different from a previous stand, its agreements with us, and its policy. Regardless of everything, we have our reservation about this rejection because we believe resisting the idea of appointing Arab mayors, regardless of any other consideration, will not serve the interests of our sons, people, and brothers in the occupied territory.

[Na'im] Your Excellency, there is the other measure of allowing Jordanian banks to open new branches in the occupied terrtitory, such as the Cairo-Amman Bank. Some believe there must be financial coordination between Jordan and the occupation authorities in this regard.

[Al-Rifa'i] It also appears from the way the question is phrased that the picture is not clear to some people. First, we must bear in mind it was Israel which closed the Jordanian branch banks in the occupied territory in 1967. We did not close these branches. Second, since 1967 the Jordanian Government has been trying to reopen these branches. This subject is not new.

For the past 20 years we have tried to obtain permission to reopen banks in the West Bank to protect savings and promote economic development in the occupied territory. This can be done through financial institutions capable of granting loans and financing projects. The presence of financial institutions in the West Bank will reactivate the economy and check further emigration in search of livelihood. It will also be an alternative to the unauthorized money changers with whom the citizens keep their money and will enable people to obtain loans from sources other than Israeli banks which charge interest reaching 43 percent annually.

The Jordanian Government has set five conditions which must be met by each bank wanting to open a branch. These conditions are: First, complete abidance by Jordanian banking regulations so these banks will be similar to those in the East Bank. Second, these banks should be controlled by the Central Bank of Jordan and follow Jordanian banking laws. Third, these banks

must not deal with anyone having Israeli citizenship. Fourth, these banks should limit their business to money transfers and letters of credit in foreign currency through their centers in Amman.

Finally, these banks should try to regain the assets of their branches which have been frozen since June 1967 and take necessary measures to guarantee the liquidity of the branches under all circumstances and in accordance with advance approval by the Central Bank of Jordan.

This decision and these conditions, as I mentioned, were adopted since the occupation authorities closed the bank branches. Several banks, and not just one Jordanian bank, tried to obtain the occupation authorities' permission to reopen the branches, but in vain. Attempts are continuing without any exception by most of the Jordanian banks which had branches in the West Bank. We made attempts through our brothers in the West Bank to establish a new bank in the West Bank, but establishing such a bank would have required obtaining a license from the Central Bank of Israel and, consequently, it would have become a financial institution controlled by the Central Bank of Israel. We have always insisted on only reopening the branches of banks which existed before 1967.

Frankly, the U.S. Government agreed to this demand and exerted great pressures on the Israeli Government. It then obtained approval for opening a Jordanian branch bank as a first step which we hope will lead to the approval of opening other branches in West Bank cities.

[Na'im] Your Excellency, my last question concerns the intensive Jordanian interest in developing the occupied territory. For the first time there is a 5-year plan to develop the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Why now?

[Al-rifa'i] Why now is a relevant question. The reason, As I have previously announced and explained on more than one occasion, is our feeling of the seriousness of the situation in the occupied territory, particularly in light of the stumbling efforts to reach a peaceful settlement. Israel has a clear and known objective summed up in uprooting our people from their land, evicting them, and confiscating the land.

Jordan believes that its basic pan-Arab and national duty and the strong organic relations between Jordan and the West Bank and between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples make it incumbent on it to do its utmost to entrench our people on their land and in their cities. We cannot preserve the Arab nature of the occupied territory if the Palestinian Arab people do not live there. Maintaining the people's steadfastness is basic to maintaining the Arab nature of the land. We consider any effort we exert to enable them to hold onto their land a sacred pan-Arab duty. We hope all our Arab brothers will share this with us.

[Na'im] Thank you.

Funds Allocated for West Bank Programs, Lawyers

JN021203 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has decided to allocate additional emergency funds for immediate use to support social and health care programs, some educational and vocational establishments, and the employment of engineers in the West Bank. This decision will enable the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs to meet the emergency requirements of these sectors which need immediate aid before the implementation of the 5-year development plan for the West Bank, which will be financed and implemented later.

PETRA has learned from a responsible source at the Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs that the prime minister's decision stipulates the allocation of these emergency funds until the end of the current fiscal year. They will be permanently endorsed as of the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The prime minister ordered the payment of 180,000 dinars to the doyen of lawyers to cover the allocations of West Bank lawyers on strike for the past 6 months.

Official on Passports For Gazans, Documents

JN021208 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 2 Oct 86 pp 1, 31

[Text] In an exclusive statement to *Akhbar Al-Usbu'*, Interior Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad al-'Aqayilah has said that in implementation of His Majesty King Husayn's directives and a government decision, the Interior Ministry, since the issuance of Decision No 185 by the Higher Committee for the Occupied Territories Affairs on 2 July 1986, has begun making the necessary arrangements and preparing the bases and conditions which should be met in order to issue 3-year provisional passports to Gazans and the people of Palestine proper who are residing in the East Bank.

He pointed out that Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i approved these bases and since then the ministry has begun issuing these passports to those meeting the conditions. The ministry receives hundreds of applications for these passports daily and it is expected that the number of citizens receiving such passports will exceed 60,000 citizens. In order to facilitate matters for applicants, the under secretary said they should have the following documents in their possession when coming to the ministry:

1. A form containing personal information: quadruple name, mother's name, place and date of birth, type of document in possession, place of permanent residence, and educational qualifications.

2. A copy of current travel document with 1 photograph.

3. A birth certificate copy .

4. A copy of eviction certificate.

5. A certificate proving continuous residence in the country.

Al-'Aqayilah pointed out that Jordanian embassies abroad have been instructed to renew the provisional passports for a 3 year period forthose holding them once the passport held by the person in question has expired. He added that this decision has radically tackled the suffering of tens of thousands of Gazans and also the sons of Palestine occupied in 1948 who are residing in the East Bank. This will facilitate the freedom of movement and travel abroad in search of jobs or for other coercive reasons. He pointed out that the royal directives and the care of the compassionate father have been received with great satisfaction and comprehensive approval by all the sons of his people.

Arab Envoys Briefed on Economic Conference

JN020929 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Amman — KUNA — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, Jordanian industry and trade minister and acting planning minister, has met with the Arab ambassadors accredited to Jordan. He explained to them the Jordanian economic development plan for the next 5 years, including the development plan for the occupied territories.

The minister briefed the ambassadors on the international economic confernece scheduled to be held in Jordan 8-10 November as well as on the arrangements for its convocation. The conference will be held under royal patronage and will deal with the comprehensive Jordanian development plan. The minister requested that the fraternal countries' embassies contact the competent state bodies to support participation in this conference. Businessmen and key economic figures from around the world, in addition to representatives of the Arab Fund, will be invited to this conference.

Islamic Jihad Releases Statement, Tape on Hostages

NC031113 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1044 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A statement by Islamic Jihad sent to a foreign news agency today held the U.S. Government responsible for the lives of the U.S. hostages detained by the group and for any action that may be taken against them. The statement said the responsibility for ending the crisis, now that Father Jenco has been released, is in the hands of Reagan and his administration.

The organization sent a recorded tape along with the statement in which two of the U.S. hostages held by Islamic Jihad, David Jacobsen and Terry Anderson, appeal to the American people to assist in securing their release by exerting pressure on the U.S. Government. A third hostage, Thomas Sutherland, dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut, does not appear on the tape, though the group has said it is holding him.

In the recording, Jacobsen said: The U.S. Government has made no serious effort to ascertain the state of our health, the treatment we receive, or the conditions of our detention. He said: The U.S. Government does not know when it may be informed of our deaths. Apparently, it is not concerned. For example, what has it done since hearing of Buckley's killing? Simply more quiet diplomacy and silence.

Islamic Jihad said: What President Reagan's administration did about the issue of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, who was arrested on espionage charges in the USSR and subsequently released, needs neither clarification nor comment. Such action is not unusual for Reagan and his administration.

Jacobsen said Buckley was killed as a result of a mistake made by Reagan. He added, addressing the U.S. President: Mr President, will you make another mistake that results in our deaths? It would appear that you are continuing to make such mistakes.

U.S. Hostages' Statement Detailed

NC031331 Paris AFP in English
1329 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 3 (AFP) — Terry Anderson and David Jacobsen, Americans held hostage in Lebanon for more than a year by the fundamentalist Islamic Jihad group, made fresh appeals to the U.S. Government for their release in a video tape released here Friday. The 10-minute message was sent to a Western news agency here.

(Mr Anderson, *Associated Press* bureau chief in Beirut, and Mr Jacobsen, director of the American University hospital, took turns to read a text which criticised U.S. President Ronald Reagan's handling of their case.

The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad claimed it is holding five Americans and has killed a sixth U.S. hostage, William Buckley, although no body has been found. It has demanded the release of its members imprisoned in Kuwait for a series of 1983 bomb attacks in exchange for freeing the hostages.

In the tape, Mr Anderson read a text which criticised the Reagan administration's "propaganda and bombast" over solving the affair of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, held in Moscow on spying charges, while the hostages' case had been given "unjust and unfair treatment" by the government.

The hostages were "surprised that the American Government has put pressure on other European governments not to negotiate in such cases as ours, but surrendered itself on the Daniloff case, releasing the Russian spy Zakharov who was working against our people," he said.

Attacks on the American Marines and U.S. Embassy in Beirut had been a result of Mr Reagan's Middle East policy, and "our captivity is one part of the result of this policy," he said. He thanked those who were working for their release, including their families and former hostages the Reverend Benjamin Weir and Father Martin Jenco.

Mr Jacobsen's statement also compared the hostages' case to that of Mr Daniloff. And he said that Mr Buckley had died because Mr Reagan had made a "mistake", adding: "Mr President, are you going to make another mistake at the cost of our lives?" He asked: "How much longer do we have to suffer? How much longer are we to be held captives? Is this captivity only for us? Until what time will we be separated from our loved ones and friends?"

He called on American clergymen and others to take up their case, to pray, and to send letters and telegrams to the president. "A year and a half is far too long to be ignored and be forgotten by your own government," he said.

KEYHAN Carries Group's 'Statement' on Kidnappings

PM021449 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian
25 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Keyhan correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] Beirut — The Revolutionary Justice Organization has issued a statement in Beirut claiming responsibility for the kidnapping of an American and a French citizen in the two sections of East and West Beirut.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization has warned the United States and France that the organization is monitoring all conspiratorial moves by the colonialists. The organization has also announced its readiness to threaten all U.S. interests in the area. The full text of the statement is as follows:

"O you innocent and chained peoples!

"Following the disgraceful defeats of the United States in the region, the awareness of our innocent people has increased. This awareness has caused all the aggressive plots and plans of the cruel powers to be revealed. It has also caused the revolutionary path of the people to be opened up to the Third World, and the nations of the world will gradually take their historic opportunity in the face of the dangers of the cancerous plans of the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty.

"The advanced experiences of the innocent people of Lebanon had a major role in promoting a revolutionary and liberationary spirit and in breaking the chains of slavery and cruelty fastened by the major powers and their lackey, Israel. All this has been made possible with the blood of the revered martyrs who lit the path of the revolution and who strengthened the will of the people, who defeated the enemy and who forced Israel to accept indignity and defeat.

"The aggressors did not learn their lesson from this experience and have continued to rage. They have once again tried to implement the treasonous Camp David accord to ensure Israel's increased security. The trip by Shim'on Peres to Morocco, the mission by George Bush and his colleagues to the region, and then the trip to Egypt by the criminal Peres to sign the Tabah agreement — all these are signs of the current plots of the aggressors. They think that the innocent peoples of this region will remain quiet in the face of these threats. They think that these peoples will forgive the aggressors' elements who are busy spying in this region.

"But the just order was issued and the arm of justice started its work to arrest those mercenaries and others who work within the framework of U.S. and French plots under the guise of social organizations.

"The Revolutionary Justice Organization, which is very carefully watching the movements of these mercenaries, hereby announces that Joseph Cicippio, the American spy, was taken hostage in West Beirut, and that Marcel Kaudri, another French spy, was taken hostage in East Beirut so they may be handed over to a revolutionary justice tribunal.

"The Revolutionary Justice Organization issues a serious warning to France because it did not pay attention to the organization's advice to separate its policies from those of the United States in the region. The organization warns France to consider seriously the consequences of remaining on the same side as the United States and to pay attention to what is in the interests of its country and its people. The French Government is free to choose its own path, and this organization is ready to tell the French people the realities so that they may be informed.

"The Revolutionary Justice Organization also makes a promise to all the innocent peoples and all those in chains throughout the world, especially those in the region, that it will continue its path and will continue vigilantly to safeguard the interests of the peoples."

Rocket Aimed at Soviet Embassy Discovered 3 Oct

NC030828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Quoting security sources in Beirut, *Reuter* has reported that guards at the Soviet Embassy defused a rocket today that had been aimed at the building housing the Soviet Embassy in Corniche al-Mazra'ah. The sources said that the rocket had been placed in an empty lot about 150 meters from the embassy compound. The guards discovered the rocket after exchanging gunfire with unknown gunmen at about 0600 today. There have been no reports of casualties.

Local residents have said that the gunmen fired from a passing car, touching off a brief exchange of gunfire. The guards at the embassy immediately searched the surrounding area and discovered the rocket in an empty lot nearby.

Rocket Reportedly Fired at Embassy

NC030930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] According to the latest information on an attack carried out against the Soviet Embassy at dawn today, a rocket was fired at the embassy from a considerable distance. The rocket missed, hit a gasoline station nearby and caused heavy damage. Immediately afterward, the Socialist and Soviet guards at the embassy searched the area and stormed various buildings. They found the rocket's launching pad on the roof of one of the buildings. The rocket is of the Sagger type.

Amal, PNSF, Syrians Agree on Al-Rashidiyah Situation

NC021250 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] A meeting was held at the Beau Rivage hotel [in Beirut] this morning within the context of efforts to resolve the problems at the Al-Rashidiyah camp. Lieutenant Colonel Turki, Lieutenant Colonel Ghassan, and Major Walid represented the Syrians; Abu Fadi, Hammad, Lu'ay, Abu 'Adnan, and Abu Hasan attended for the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF]; and Haytham Jum'ah participated on behalf of the Amal Movement. The participants arrived at an agreement encompassing the following points:

1. A cease-fire will be declared.

2. Those responsible for provoking the incidents [of 1 October] will be given up.

3. Gunmen will be withdrawn.

4. The camp's popular committees, in cooperation with Amal headquarters in the south, will continue their efforts to normalize the situation.

5. Abu Fadi, Abu 'Adnan, Abu Hasan, and Maj Walid will travel to Sidon to inform the relevant authorities of these decisions and to follow up on their implementation.

Clashes Resume in Tyre Camps

NC030641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Our security correspondent has sent the latest report this morning on the clashes taking place in the Palestinian camps in Tyre. He reports that the Al-Rashidiyah, Al-Buss, and Al-Burj al-Shimali camps have been the scene of limited incursion

attempts by both parties to the fighting. Artillery shells have fallen both inside and near the camps in an intense bombardment. An Amal vehicle has been reported damaged on the northern approach to the Al-Rashidiyah camp.

Palestinian sources have said that the number of wounded in the camp has risen; some have sustained serious injuries.

A statement by the residents of Tyre was distributed in the town this morning, calling for a strike in support of the Amal Movement and in protest of the fighting in the camps.

The Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] and the Amal Movement have accused each other of provoking the renewed fighting. An Amal source has said that the Palestinians directed concentrated fire at Amal positions on the outskirts of the Al-Rashidiyah camp, while the PNSF said that the fighting began when Amal subjected the camp to heavy shelling.

Various sources have not ruled out the possibility that the military concentrations in upper Al-Matn and the reinforcements in West Beirut are intended as a precaution against any development that might take place in the camps or on their approaches. It is known that Syria is still seeking to weaken Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], both in Beirut and in the south.

Iranian Ambassador to Syria Meets With Amal

NC021517 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Within the context of efforts being made to resolve the problems in the Al-Rashidiyah camp, which are the result of events perpetrated by 'Arafat gunmen, the Iranian ambassador to Damascus visited Tyre yesterday evening. He met with Kamil Rida, the official in charge of Amal's organizational affairs, and with Jamal Faqih al-Din, the official in charge of Amal's social services. The ambassador and the Amal officials discussed the latest developments in the camp and the steps necessary to resolve the problems and return the situation to normal.

Meanwhile, Amal sources have affirmed that the movement is insisting that all weapons be withdrawn from the camp, similar to what has been done at the other camps in the Tyre area. The sources said that the security of the camps is an integral part of the security of other areas for which the Amal Movement is directly responsible. Amal is also insisting that those who opened fire at its checkpoint at the entrace to Al-Rashidiyah camp last Tuesday should be turned over.

The Amal Movement has intensified its security measures along the coastal line between Al-Zahrani and Tyre. Amal personnel have set up mobile and stationary checkpoints in this area.

ASALA Repeats Threat of More Paris Bombings

NC022101 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 2 (AFP) — The Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) renewed a threat Thursday to "strike in France" if the French Government "does not free militants" jailed there.

A handwritten, Arabic-language, statement to a Western news agency here said ASALA would "strike in France in the next few days if the government persists with its policy hostile to revolutionaries and does not free militants" jailed in France.

"Verdicts pronounced or to be pronounced against Varujan Garabidian, Anis Naqqash and George Ibrahim 'Abdallah will strengthen our determination to continue our attacks during all of their detention," the communique said.

A bombing campaign last month in Paris that left 10 dead and more than 160 injured was claimed by the Committee of Solidarity for Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners, which also demanded the release of the three prisoners.

A caller claiming to represent ASALA threatened on September 26 to renew the bombing campaign if the French Government harmed the three.

French Premier Jacques Chirac warned Wednesday that reprisals would be taken against any country found to be behind the Paris attacks.

Al-Turk Addresses UN General Assembly Session

NC022134 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, delivered Lebanon's speech at the UN General Assembly tonight. In his address, the ambassador declared that the Lebanese Government is ready to dispatch the Army to the south in implementation of Resolution 425. Ambassador al-Turk reiterated Lebanon's commitment to the continuation of UN troops in southern Lebanon.

In his speech, the ambassador appealed to the international community to support the efforts being made to achieve an Israeli withdrawal. He emphasized Lebanon's right to use all means at its disposal to liberate its land from the Israeli occupation forces and regain its sovereignty.

The Foreign Ministry secretary general focused attention on two topics in his address; namely, the situation in the south and terrorism. However, he also touched on various other dimensions of the Lebanese crisis. He affirmed that the ongoing war is not a civil war. It is instead a problem created by numerous internal, regional, and international factors.

Budapest TV Interviews Karami, Junblatt, Birri
LD030612 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Minister of Public Works, Transport and Tourism Walid Junblatt; and Minister of Justice and Hydroelectric Resources Nabih Birri; by Budapest TV reporter Alajos Chrudniak on "Panorama" program; date and place not given, recorded — interviewees speak in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Chrudinak] Mr Prime Minister, according to several members of your cabinet — as, for instance, I was told by Walid Jublatt the day before yesterday — there is no possibility of realizing Lebanese national accord and unity. Junblatt says the only thing possible is a cease-fire, because, according to him, one of the Lebanese sides must defeat the opposing side with force and violence.

[Karami] To tell you the truth, I am opposed to violence, because I am convinced that violence does not lead to our national objectives and, on the contrary, does not serve our cause. Dialogue is the only path that can lead us to what we want at every level, in the most diverse fields. On the occasion of the first consultation we held in the token of a dialogue, we announced that everybody could join the cease-fire agreement. I am convinced that in this country, every religious denomination merely constitutes a minority and none is able to defeat the other. I pose the question: Now that the war has been raging in Lebanon for 11 years – a war that has destroyed many of the country's institutions and its economy and has killed so many people — which of the opposing sides in the battle is capable of advancing toward victory and of extending its rule over the whole country? You yourself are well aware that in Lebanon there are 17 different religious denominations; but these denominations should live together and should strive to understand each other. But they can only realize this through dialogue, and not with weapons. [passage omitted]

[Chrudinak] Acts of terrorism have spread not only throughout Lebanon but also in Paris and the whole world. In your opinion, why is it that terrorism is assuming such proportions? And who is behind it?

[Walid Junblatt] I condemn all kinds of terrorist action. At the same time, I am also opposed to the spiritual terrorism that certain people in France are conducting at the moment against the Lebanese and against Arabs in general. I think that big interests, perhaps Israeli interests, are linked to the terrorist actions carried out in Paris. All of this is intended to forcethe creation of a joint Israeli-American-French so-called antiterrorist force.

[Chrudinak] Prime Minister Rashid Karami told me that the Israeli secret service has carried out the Paris attacks.

[Junblatt] I also find this to be conceivable. This is very probable. But as I have said before, I am opposed to acts of terror and kidnapping. I condemn especially the latest Lebanese kidnappings, which were perpetrated against some of the staff of the American University of Beirut and other U.S. citizens. These are not the sort of methods we have to use in our struggle against America.

[Chrudinak] Who carried out these terrorist actions in Lebanon?

[Junblatt] There are some groups we know but there are also others that are unknown.

[Chrudinak] For example?

[Junblatt] I will not tell this to the press in a TV interview. These matters cannot be discussed in the press.

[Chrudinak] I mentioned to High Priest Fadlallah that his party, the Hizballah, and the group called Islamic Jihad are being accused of this terrorism. To this he replied — that is to say, he did not deny the accusation point-blank — but he said that...

[Junblatt, interrupting] I think that the latest terror actions — at least this is what I think — have nothing to do with either the Islamic Holy Jihad or the Hizballah. That is what I think.

[Chrudinak] And what about the earlier kidnappings?

[Junblatt] That I don't know. I cannot talk about such things in public.

[Chrudinak] Would you allow me to ask you a decidedly personal question?

[Junblatt] By all means.

[Chrudinak] In Western papers, but also in Hungary, there appeared a few photographs of you in which you are embracing a young woman...

[Junblatt] An Italian woman.

[Chrudinak] An Italian woman, who...

[Junblatt] Well, and so what?

[Chrudinak]...who is a very famous personality, the wife of the Italian writer Moralia. What happened, as a matter of fact?

[Junblatt] (?It is a case of friendship.) Is it now forbidden even to make friends?

[Chrudinak] But the papers wrote that... there arose certain problems between the husband and you.

[Junblatt] There are no problems. On the contrary. Her husband is a great writer; I respect him and read his novels.

[Chrudinak] So, there are no problems?

[Junblatt] There are no problems. What a lot of things interest you people in Hungary!

[Chrudinak] Because Walid Junblatt is an important and interesting political personality, I would like to clarify the issues that

cropped up as a result of the photograph that appeared in the papers. So, this is not a closer relationship?

[Junblatt] That is a private matter.

[Chrudinak] Last time we spoke you said that you are decidedly opposed to the fact that Amin al-Jumayyil is the president of the Republic. The fourth year of his presidency has just ended. How do you now see his role in Lebanon?

[Junblatt] He is still the president, unfortunately.

[Chrudinak] At that time you also said that as long as Al-Jumayyil is president, things will not improve in Lebanon.

[Junblatt] The question is not whether it is Amin al-Jumayyil or not Amin al-Jumayyil. The problem is that some of the Lebanese cooperate with Israel and with America. Our task is to put an end to this relationship. We have to build a new Lebanon which is free of American and Israeli influence. [passage omitted]

[Chrudinak] Mr Nabih Birri, the situation in southern Lebanon now is extremely tense. In your opinion, is a further Israeli invasion conceivable?

[Birri] Unfortunately, southern Lebanon has now become the battlefield of various regional and international conflicts and oppositions. It has become a war laboratory. Most regional and international interests are now fighting one another here in Lebanon.

[Chrudinak] What do you mean?

[Birri] As far as the regional crisis is concerned, naturally it is common knowledge that Israel would like to take revenge on some of the countries in the Arab region, first and foremost on....

[Chrudinak]...Syria?

[Birri] Yes, on friendly Syria, by exerting military pressure on southern Lebanon. But we are not at all afraid of an eventual further Israeli invasion. If Israel decided to once again occupy southern Lebanon, here is what I say to that: We kids learned back in our childhood that if, as children, we managed to defeatone of the kids, then we would defeat him later, even when he was bigger. This is what happened in 1984 when we forced Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. If necessary, we will force it to do so again. They have many tanks, airplanes and modern military equipment. But we, on the other hand, have faith; and in the interest of this we are willing to sacrifice ourselves. I would like also on this occasion to warn Israel that it was we who planned, organized, and carried out the suicide missions. I would like to warn Israel about this, and also that it may not continue to remain in Lebanon. But there is something that I fear more than anything else. And this is the devastation that Israel perpetrates daily with their artillery attacks against our villages, which drives the population out of their homes. If this expulsion of the population gets any bigger, I would like to draw the world's attention to this via Hungarian television... Therefore, if the expulsion of the southern Lebanese from south Lebanon goes on any longer, this will seriously threaten world peace. For it is a very thin line that divides freedom fighting from terrorism, just as there is only a narrow hair's breadth between virtue and vice; trustworthiness is divided from thieving by a very faint line. Similarly to this, a very thin line divides the freedom fighter from the terrorist. For this reason one must not ever call southern Lebanese a terrorist. On the contrary. One must put an end to Israeli terrorism in southern Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Syrian Officer Reported Killed in Fighting 27 Sep

NC021154 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] According to information available to our radio, a Syrian first lieutenant was killed in the area of Sodeco during the attack on Al-Ashrafiyah [on 27 September]. His body has been transferred from the American University hospital to Syria through Al-Shuf. According to the same information, the decision has been made tomaintain constant tension on the combat lines and to fire shells deep into residential areas. This decision comes in the wake of the failure of the plan to infiltrate the eastern areas. The Amal Movement and the Ba'th Party organization have massed their elements along the combat lines and have escalated the situation there in the last few days.

Foreign Minister Says Consul, Not Charge, Kidnapped

JN031114 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The Syrian foreign minister has said the Syrian diplomat who was kidnapped in Tehran last night is the Syrian consul and not the charge d'affairs, as previously announced by the Syrian Embassy in Tehran. He added that Syrian Ambassador Ibrahim Yunis returned to Damascus 3 months ago and has not yet been replaced by another ambassador in Tehran.

Kidnapping Case 'Over'

JN031213 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Responding to a question by our radio on the reliability of reports about the abduction of the Syrian ambassador in Tehran, Syrian Presidential Palace spokesman Jubran Kuriyah said there is no Syrian ambassador in Tehran at present. Regarding the subject of Syrian diplomat Iyad Mahmud, who was the target of an abduction attempt, the spokesman said: This subject is over, and the Syrian diplomat is no longer in the hands of the kidnappers. He declined to elaborate.

Morocco's Chairmanship of ICO Meeting Protested

JN031013 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (SANA) — The Syrian Arab delegation has objected to Morocco's chairmanship of the coordination meeting of Islamic countries' foreign ministers, held at UN headquarters in New York last night. The objection came as a result of the Moroccan king's reception of the Israeli enemy prime minister on Moroccan territory in blatant violation of the ICO Charter and resolutions, a matter making Morocco's chairmanship of the organization illegal.

The Syrian Arab delegation added that the Ifrane meeting is a capitulationist action complementing the Camp David conspiracy against Arab and Islamic nations and leads to strengthening the Israeli occupation and abandoning ICO goals of liberating Jerusalem and Arab occupied territories. The delegation linked the Ifrane meeting and the treasonous meeting between Mubarak and Peres in Alexandria.

The delegation praised the Arabism of the Moroccan people and their sacrifices on the confrontation line against the Zionist enemy on the Golan Heights and called the Hassan-Peres meeting a conspiracy against the Moroccan people, their Arabism, and their struggle.

The Syrian Arab delegation walked out of the meeting, protesting Morocco's illegal chairmanship.

Al-Shar' Meets Australian, CSSR Counterparts, Klibi

JN030958 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden here last night in the presence of Assistant Foreign Minister Dia'ullah al-Fattal. Talks dealt with relations between the two countries and current international issues.

Al-Shar' also met with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. Talks dealt with relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the CSSR, the current international situation, and issues of mutual concern.

Al-Shar' also met with Arab League Secretary General Cehdli Klibi. Talks dealt with the current Arab situation.

Jordanian Press Delegation Ends Visit

JN021427 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1352 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 2 Oct (SANA) — A Jordanian press delegation under Mahmud al-Kayid, the doyen of journalists in fraternal Jordan, left Damascus today following a visit that lasted several days. In a predeparture statement, Al-Kayid expressed thanks and appreciation for President Hafiz al-Asad's fraternal meeting with him, affirming the Jordanian journalists' pride in leader struggler Hafiz al-Asad and Syria's honorable stands. He thanked Syrian officials for the hospitality accorded to the delegation during its visit.

Minister Rabin Discusses West Bank Situation

TA021820 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by unidentified correspondent; videorecorded, date and place not given — in Hebrew]

[Text] [Correspondent] Recently acts of terrorism have increased in the area of the Gaza Strip. In your opinion, to what can this fact be attributed?

[Rabin] I would not say that terrorism has increased. I would say that here and there we have witnessed attacks. In 1985 there was an increase in the number of attacks and of people hurt, first and foremost Israelis and Israeli Palestinians who dared to take an independent stand. The most outstanding example was the murder of the former Nabulus mayor. Za'fir al-Masri, who was murdered by a Palestinian terrorist organization.

Over the past 5-6 months, there has been a significant decrease, mainly because of our deployment and Jordanian actions in closing the PLO offices; because we had to hit them, using our forces; and because of the deportation of some terrorist leaders from Jordan and the arrest of others. If Jordan persists and we persist, each of us in his own way, I believe the number of attacks can be reduced, but I will not promise that there will be no attacks.

I would also like to note that, with all the feelings of tragedy,pain and anger over the murder of Mr 'Azran in Gaza, most of the recent attacks have involved knives. Nevertheless, and with all the pain involved, just imagine what would have happened if they had had RPG's and submachine guns and explosive materials and grenades. It would have been much more grave. It is worth remembering that most of this past year's attacks, the murderous ones — the murder of the couple at Cremisan Monastery, the murder on Mt Gilbo'a, near Bet Shemesh, near the outskirst of Betar — all of these were committed with weapons stolen and bought from Israelis by terrorists. These have not been weapons smuggled into Israel. These have been weapons stolen from Israelis.

[Correspondent] Mr Minister, in your opinion, could this terrorism increase following the appointment of mayors in the West Bank or in the wake of the political process, the rapprochement between Israel and Jordan...

[Rabin, interrupting] For the moment the main obstacle to peace is terrorism: the terrorist organizations, the Palestinian organizations, and others. The radical Arab countries, Syria, Libya, and the radical Muslim country, Iran, certainly do not regard as positive the two developments that have occurred in the direction of peace: the strengthening of peace and the Jordanian and Israeli policies, each of whom is working separately with one goal, that of weakening the PLO elements and strengthening moderate elements. I have no doubt that the terrorist effort will be stepped up, both toward Israelis and, very possibly, also toward moderate Palestinians.

Rabin on Plans for IDF, Syria, Settlements

TA030709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report on interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Syria will continue to be Israel's neighbor after the rotation. Al-Asad does not show signs of changing his hostile policy when the new prime minister takes over here. The terrorists, too, do not plan to abandon Lebanon to mark the premiership changes here, and the IDF will continue to battle against the budgetary difficulties. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that the defense policy is a policy that is agreed upon by the entire government and therefore has no connection whatsoever with the rotation.

[Rabin] I do not expect any change in the defense policy and the defense establishment's activity in the wake of the rotation. However, this does depend on financial constraints, which I hope will no longer be imposed on the defense establishment, and on the activity against us, whether in the military or terrorist sphere. These will naturally necessitate adapting not the defense policy but rather the methods of operation, in order to achieve our objectives in the future in accordance with the existing defense policy.

[Tal] And what is expected in the coming years? It is doubtful whether the IDF can grow significantly in the future. The defense echelon is devoting much effort these days to finding answers to the problem of dealing with a confrontation on a battle field that is saturated with a greater amount of sophisticated weaponry than we have at our disposal. The main issue here lies in a correct order of priorities: the reduction of those sections not expected to play a vital role in war decisions; and in the matter of the main components of strength: maintaining the qualitative gap. Israel will devote energy to the development of sophisticated weaponry which will multiply the fighting forces' strength. Discussions are being held on all these issues. The defense minister says that the IDF has a vital need for a multiyear plan.

[Rabin] The multiyear plan serves as a map of goals, showing the directions in which the IDF has to develop itself. During the past 2 fiscal years we reached the lowest defense budget since the Yom Kippur War or, to be more precise, in the allocation of the gross national product or the national resources to defense needs, we reached the lowest point since 1968. Naturally, whether we like it or not, this necessitates changes in the size of the IDF, the IDF's activity, research and development activity, and purchases. This fact also necessitates changes in structure and in the order of priorites, and I believe that this is being done. Some of these changes are very painful; some are required in order to prepare for the entry of more modern weapons and better means of control.

[Tal] The defense minister says that we have reached the limit of budget cuts. We must start receiving additional allocations — if not directly, then through the government's participation in the Lavi project.

As for the danger of war, Minister Rabin says he does not want to predict anything. However, he believes a war can be prevented. Our defense policy, he says, is clear.

[Rabin] We must prevent wars with those Arab countries that are still formally in a state of war with us and do this by strengthening the IDF, ensuring a state of alert and a state of preparedness that will deter the Arabs from launching a war, and, if not, then defeating and crushing them. I do not want to make any predictions. I believe that a war with Syria can be avoided if we are well prepared.

[Tal] The defense minister says that Syria's chances alone in a war against Israel are next to nil. Nevertheless, we must take steps to ensure a state of alertness and preparedness to prevent a war.

As for the settlement policy, the defense minister says that a coalition agreement exists and that even after the rotation, the government will act according to it. New settlements will only be established in accordance with government decisions. The expansion of existing settlements in the territories will take place in accordance with the financial means available.

[Rabin] I am one of those who considers the need to increase the defense budget, which has been drastically cut in the past 2 years, to be of prime importance, before settlements are expanded or new ones are established.

Intelligence Chief on Terrorism, Arab Neighbors

TA030850 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Report on interview with IDF Intelligence chief, Major General Amnon Shahaq, by Hirsh Goodman; date and place not given]

[Text] Israel will pursue "to the ends of the earth" those responsible for the massacre of 22 Jews at the Istanbul synagogue on September 7, according to O/C [Officer in Command] Military Intelligence Aluf [Major General] Amnon Shahaq.

In his first interview since assuming his post in February, Shahaq told *The Jerusalem Post*: "There will be absolutely no compromise here. But before you react, you have to know whom you are reacting against...especially if a country is behind this. It too, will not get away scot-free, therefore it is essential that we have a clear address before we act. But act we will," he promised.

Among other points raised by Shahaq:

— Israel remains dedicated to a policy of minimal military intervention in Lebanon with "an obvious interest in preserving the status quo."

— There is no chance of an Iraqi victory in the Iraq-Iran war and, from Israel's point of view, it is "best that there is no victor in this war." An Iraqi victory, however improbable, would have far worse consequences for Israel than an Iranian victory.

— Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad is functioning at full capacity, and while Syria has economic problems they are not as severe as some analysts have indicated. But there are signs of increasing internal opposition in Syria.

— Al-Asad remains dedicated both to regaining of the Golan Heights and to the proposition that "the Golan should be the heart of Syria."

Japanese Official Seeks Business Opportunities

TA030521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai has said his country would be happy to create an atmosphere that will enable Israelis to do business in Japan. He said his visit to Israel aims, among other things, to contribute to the creation of opportunites for more meetings between the sides. The Japanese deputy foreign minister made these remarks at a dinner given in his honor last night by Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo on the conclusion of his visit to Israel. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that Yanai was in Israel for 3 days and is the highest ranking official from Japan ever to visit Israel.

Poll Shows Increased Support for Alignment

TA261451 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] As the rotation approaches, the Alignment has gained almost 50 percent of all votes while the Likud has dropped to its lowest figure since the previous Knesset election. These are the main findings of a Pori Institute public opinion poll conducted at the request of *Ha'aretz*.

If a Knesset election were held today, the Alignment would gain 46.1 percent of all votes, 9 percent more than it received in the election to the 11th Knesset (37.1 percent). The Likud would drop to an all-time low of 22.8 percent, 9.1 percent less than it received in the election to the 11th Knesset (31.9 percent). The small parties, both those tending toward the Alignment and those tending toward the Likud would maintain their current strength. The small parties tending toward the Alignment would be reinforced by 1.5 percent more votes and those tending toward the Likud by 3.4 percent. The religious parties would lose 3.6 percent of their current strength.

Of those who voted for the Alignment in the election to the 11th Knesset, 80.9 percent now say they would vote for the Alignment again, in contrast to only 50 percent of those who voted for the Likud in the previous election and who say they would vote for the Likud again. Of those who cast their votes for the Likud in the election to the 11th Knesset, 18 percent say they would now vote for the Alignment, compared with 1.4 percent who voted for the Alignment in the previous election and who say their would vote for the Likud now.

Those who did not answer the poll amounted to 22.3 percent of those interviewed, of whom 12.1 percent "do not know" for whom they would vote if an election were held now, and 10.2 percent who refused to say for whom they would vote.

Following are the findings of the poll (in percentages), with a comparison with results of the election to the 11th Knesset:

	Poll	11th Knesset	The Change
Alignment	46.1	37.1	plus 9.0
Leaning toward the Alignment	6.6	5.1	plus 1.5
Likud	22.8	31.9	minus 9.1
Leaning toward the Likud	8.6	5.2	plus 3.4
Religious	7.8	11.4	minus 3.6
Others	5.1	6.4	minus 1.3

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women aged 18 and over with voting rights from the Jewish population throughout Israel. They were interviewed during the first half of September in conditions of complete privacy.

Poll Shows Hardening Stand on Peace
TA020732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Oct 86 p 4

[Report by Hanokh and Rafi Smith]

[Text] Smith polls over the last few months have shown increased support for Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria, matched by growing antagonism to the area's Arab residents.

In the September poll, 38 per cent of those questioned agreed with the statement: "I support anyone who acts to get the Arabs to leave Judaea and Samaria." In June, 34 per cent agreed with this statement.

During the premiership of Shim'on Peres over the past two years, public support for peace negotiations with the Arabs has increased, on condition that they do not include the PLO. But the same period has witnessed a hardening of the public's positions on possible concessions for peace, new settlements in the administered territories and attitudes towards the Arabs in the territories.

Since the Smith poll in June, Peres has held summit conferences with King Hassan of Morocco and with President Mubarak of Egypt.

But a hardening of positions is still evident, as is to be seen in answers to key questions in the poll conducted from September 1-12 for The Jerusalem Post:

"If the PLO recognizes Israel and renounces terrorism, Israel should negotiate with it."

(in percentages)

Date	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
June 1983	48	41	11
August 1985	45	52	3
February 1986	44	51	5
June 1986	42	53	5
September 1986	43	52	5

Despite the latest slight shift, in the year between August 1985 and September 1986 there has been a gradual trend toward rejecting negotiations with the PLO even if it were to recognize Israel and cease all terror.

Regarding settlement in the territories, this trend is also apparent:

"Despite the economic situation, there should be more settlements in Judaea and Samaria."

(in percentages)

Date	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
Feb. 1986	37	58	5
June 1986	43	53	4
Sept. 1986	45	49	6

Over the last seven months, there has been a substantial rise in the percentage of those agreeing that despite the difficult economic situation, more settlements should be built. The public is nearly evenly divided on this issue, while supporters of the religious parties now lead Likud and Tehiya followers in favouring increased settlement.

"I support anyone who acts to get Arabs to leave Judaea and Samaria."

(in percentages)

Date	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
Aug. 1985	35	60	5
Feb. 1986	29	68	3
June 1986	34	59	6
Sept. 1986	38	58	4

Although responses have varied during the year, in the September poll those agreeing with this statement reached a high of 38 per cent. In 1983, when this statement was first polled, 22 per cent of the interviewees agreed with it.

Attitudes on territorial compromise have also hardened. The September poll included the statement: "In peace negotiations with the Arabs, Israel should suggest territorial compromise against suitable security guarantees." About 37 per cent agreed, 54 per cent disagreed and 9 per cent had no opinion. In the February 1986 poll, 41 per cent had agreed, 50 per cent disagreed, with 9 per cent again giving no opinion — a 4 per cent shift towards a more hardline stance.

Labour and Likud supporters are strongly opposed on the above issues. The split in fact encompasses two distinct camps, with Shinuy, Citizens Rights Movement and MAPAM supporters responding like Labour voters, and Tehiya and KAKH voters tending to line up with Likud and the religious bloc.

Thus in the Labour camp, a clear majority answered that they would negotiate with the PLO if it recognized Israel and renounced terrorism. But in the Likud camp, only one-third said they would support such negotiations, and there were even lower percentages for religious party and Tehiya supporters.

There is also strong disagreement over support for those actively seeking to get the Arabs to leave Judaea and Samaria. A majority in the Likud-religious camp favour such a position today, while it is overwhelmingly rejected throughout the Labour camp.

The most extreme polarization is found on the issue of increased settlements in Judaea and Samaria. Despite the economic situation, nearly 70 per cent of those who support the Likud-religious bloc of parties favour more settlements, while only slightly more than 20 per cent in the Labour camp support this position.

Report on July-Sep Government Spending

TA020948 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Oct 86 p 5

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] In September, the government injected 29 million shekels into the economy and the redemption of government bonds amounted to 35 million shekels. Thus, the government injected a total of 64 million shekels this past month.

In terms of its real activity, the government last month absorbed a total of 196 million shekels and redeemed 260 million shekels' worth of bonds.

Treasury data indicates that government spending between July and September of 1986 grew by approximately 14 percent compared to the April-June period.

Government spending in September registered a drop compared

to July and August 1986, during which expenditures were relatively high because of seasonal factors and the payment of clothing and recreation bonuses as well as due to the drop in labor costs, etcetera.

Last month's foreign currency reserves increased by $23 million, reaching $3.103 [figure as published] at the end of the month.

The $375-million U.S. emergency grant was obtained here only yesterday, and will be reflected in the October foreign currency reserves statistics.

Treasury Economic Forecast for Fiscal 1987

TA021129 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
2 Oct 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Shraga Meqel]

[Text] In fiscal 1987 the rate of inflation will average 1 percent per month and will amount to an annual 12 percent; inflation will drop by 33 percent compared to 1986 during which price hikes amounted to 18 percent; living standards will rise by 3 percent next year compared to 8 percent in 1986; economic activity will increase and the deficit in the balance of payments will remain at this year's level. These are some of the economic and financial developments envisaged for next year in the working papers drawn up by the Finance Ministry with a view to formulating next year's budgetary and economic policies.

The Treasury does not plan another cut in next year's state budget and will insist on carrying out the government's recent decision to slash 420 million new Israeli shekels. It turns out that for the moment the Treasury is not planning any far-reaching tax reform and will only cancel the one-time levies imposed over the last 2 years.

These are the main economic developments and plans envisaged by the Treasury:

— Wages and living standards: Gross wages will rise by 6 percent in 1986 while take-home pay will rise by 10 percent in real terms.

— The conditions of jobholders will improve slightly and their wages will rise by only 3 percent.

— Living standards (per capita private consumption) will rise by 8 percent this year and will also rise next year but only by a moderate 3 percent.

— Inflation: Prices will rise by 18 percent in 1986. The draft state budget for next year will be based on a projected 12-percent annual increase in prices. This fact shows that economic policymakers want to decrease inflation by 33 percent next year, from a monthly average of 1.5 percent to a mere 1 percent.

— Taxes and other levies: First of all, there are no plans to give far-reaching tax allowances. This plan is not to reimpose the levy on cars, property, and children's allowances next year and to reduce the employers' tax from 7 to 4 percent. Beyond that, there is no plan to carry out far-reaching tax reform.

Next year's budget does not envisage a further cut in government expenditures beyond the 420 million new Israeli shekels decided recently. However, even this cut has not yet been implemented and the Treasury intends to effect it.

This cut will adversly affect the allocations for education, welfare, and defense which have not yet been specified because nothing has been done since the government decided on the cuts.

— Economic activity: Israel's economy was stagnant in 1986 and registered a growth of a mere 1.3 percent. Economic activity will increase in 1987 and the local gross product will increase by 3 to 4 percent. This rise in economic activity also heralds a certain decrease in the rate of unemployment which now stands at 7.9 percent of the working force.

As a result of the special U.S. aid and price drops worldwide, Israel will be left with a surplus of $350 million in its foreign currency accounts despite the large increase in imports. According to the Treasury's forecasts, exports will increase by 5 percent and imports will rise by 4 percent next year. Therefore, Israel's balance of payments will neither improve nor worsen next year.

In contrast with this prediction, the Treasury and the Bank of Israel have another, more pessimistic, forecast which assumes that due to dropping profits exports will not increase next year at all. If this forecast comes true the Treasury will be forced to take more drastic economic measures than those it is planning in order to prevent a worsening in the balance of payments.

Bank of Israel Report Indicates Economic Recovery

TA020735 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
2 Oct 86 p 9

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] After months of sluggish growth, the economy is showing signs of recovery, led by a marked rise in exports, the Bank of Israel Research Department said yesterday.

In a report on the economic developments of the last several months, the department said it found indications of growing imports of investment goods, after a several-months slump. During July and August imports of investment goods averaged $134 million, compared with an average of $117m in the March-June quarter. It added that it was still unclear whether the recent surge in the purchase of consumer durables would continue.

In a related development, Deputy Finance Minister 'Adi Amorai said yesterday that the Treasury would be forced to take action if consumer-spending levels did not decline after the High Holydays. At the same time, however, his boss, Finance Minister Moshe Nisim, reiterated his position that the high level of spending did not require any hasty measures by the government to bring it under control.

Department officials interpreted the figures to mean that the adjustment process, following the launching of the July 1985

economic stabilization programme, had reached an end in the summer months. The figures showed that industrial production rose markedly in June, and was already above its pre-July 1985 levels. The industrial production indax grew just under 2 per cent to 110 in June from 106 in May.

The report said there was still no clear explanation for the drop in investment in the recent months or for the wage increases granted by the private sector in the first months of the year. "We simply cannot explain why this happened and why there was no economic growth in the second quarter of the year," the document said.

But the report added that the last two months had witnessed a clear recovery in economic activity, which suggested that the problems experienced by the economy in the second quarter were temporary. It said, nevertheless, that it was still too early to know whether growth was in fact up or if the recovery would continue. A large part of the answer depended on economic policy, the report stated.

It recommended that policymakers continue reducing the public-sector work-force, reform the capital market and the tax system.

Bank officials said recent statements about the threats to stability posed by the surge in private consumption were exaggerated. They said the increase came after many months of low consumption levels and that the country's standard of living was still below its 1983 peak. Nevertheless, they admitted that the rise in living standards had been achieved through a reduction in private savings, which had been encouraged by the credit campaigns launched by retail chains.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Peace Delegations

LD021645 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Great Peace Journey Delegation ended a 5-day visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today, during which it carried out several meetings and visits, the most important of which were a meeting with the brother leader of the revolution and a visit to the traces of the barbaric failed U.S. aggression against the home of the brother leader and the populated areas in Tripoli. [passage omitted] The Great Peace Journey delegation to North Africa, led by (Nira Qaqususe), visited the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, where it met the brother leader of the revolution. [passage omitted] The leader of the delegation told our correspondent that the brother leader's answers [to the delegation's questions] were positive and logical. She pointed out that the brother leader of the revolution expressed deep belief in peace, great trust in the peoples and their power, and the importance of popular initiatives and not government ones. She said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need to work for the establishment of just peace in this world in a way that will secure the peoples' complete freedom and sovereignty to choose their basic options in the political, economic, and social fields, and the need for the United Nations to become stronger in a way that will save it from domination by the big states and that will end the injustice and inequality in this organisation and in the whole world.

The delegation of the Great Peace Journey also visited the home of the brother leader of the revolution and saw the effects of the barbaric U.S. aggression aimed at the brother leader of the revolution. Madam (Nira) said: We felt great anger and were very touched by this aggression, which took no account of custom or morals. It took place in the year named by the UN General Assembly as the International Year of Peace, and it succeeded only in killing innocent women, children, and the old. Answering a question on the gravity of the situation in the Mediterranean and the American presence in it, the leader of the delegation of the Great Peace Journey for North Africa said this presence is a strong threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean, and the people of the Mediterranean can only be aware of the danger in this. They should unite to guarantee that this sea remains a lake of peace in a way that will consolidate the scope for world peace and security.

The delegation issued a press statement at the end of its visit that pointed out that the Great Jamahiriyah has given a strong impetus to the work and objectives of the Great Peace Journey. The statement explained that the delegation agreed with a number of popular organizations and federations in the Great Jamahiriyah on the coordination of the organization's efforts of a special day for peace action in North Africa. The delegation pointed out that this response on behalf of the Great Jamahiriyah will strengthen efforts to explain the views of the peoples of the world and place them before the United Nations.

Meets Leader in Gulf of Sidra

LD021910 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 28, Al Tomor 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution met the delegation of the organization of the Swedish Great Peace March.

The meeting took place in Sidra Gulf — the gulf of defiance which is an integral part of the Libyan Arab territory. The meeting comes in this very place to confirm the international legitimacy of Great Al Jamahiriyah in Sidra Gulf and to refute the baseless allegations of U.S. Administration which claim that the waters of this gulf are international.

The meeting with this delegation also comes as an announcement from humanitarian organizations that are hostile to terrorism to be coupled with the declaration of the eighth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement to enter as an official document in the records on international organizations recognizing the legitimacy of great Al Jamahiriyah in that Sidra Gulf is an integral part of the territory of Great Al Jamahiriyah.

UN Envoy Addresses Group of 77 on U.S. Policies

LD020907 Tripoli Jana in English 0804 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Muharam 28, Al Tomor 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The permanent envoy of Great Jamahiriyah to the U.N. asserted the rejection of the Arab people in Libya to the attempts of imposing domination on nations and its devotedness to all its political and economic rights and other rights.

That came in a speech he delivered adressing the "Group 77". He discussed world economic situations and the attempts of advanced states to disrupt the North-South dialogue and all the economic measures they take to apply political and economic pressures on the developing countries.

In this respect, he explained the economic measures taken by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan against the people of Great Jamahiriyah and his attempts to instigate European states to follow America's example in this respect.

He deployed the use of economic measures by some advanced countries as a means of economic pressure and political blackmail against the developing countries. He pointed out that that countries [as received] constitutes a grave breach of their political rights apart from being in violation of all international conducts and charters which preserve the freedom of choice to nations to choose their political, economic and social regimes without foreign interference.

He confirmed that such pressures and such blackmail comes within the framework of the mean practices to usurp the rights of these nations to accomplish any economic and social progress for themselves which is considered a breach to U.N. resolutions that make it compulsory for states not to use such measures to force any state to give up practicing their political rights.

Great Jamahiriyah's envoy demanded that Group 77 and the whole international community to stand seriously and firmly against such pressures and blackmail and issue instant deterring measures to ensure an end for such practices and to ensure the continuation of developing countries in the process of building and their efforts for economic and social development in them free from foreign pressures and interferences.

He also demanded the holding of comprehensive international negotiations, dialogues between North and South and the cooperation among the developing countries because they are the necessary tools to release the potentials of the developing countries on the one hand and a security against the robbing of their resources and wealths on the other.

'Conspiracy' Plotted Against Socialist Bloc

LD022347 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] In a report from occupied Palestine, AFP says that the foreign minister of the Zionist enemy, the terrorist Yitzhaq Shamir, hails the positive normalization of relations between the Zionist enemy and the East European countries, despite the absence of official political relations. The news agency adds that the terrorist Shamir has confirmed that legations will be opened in Warsaw and Tel Aviv in the next 2 weeks and that he met with 35 foreign ministers in New York. The Polish, Hungarian, and Bulgarian foreign ministers were among them.

JANA's international affairs editor has commented on this statement. He said:

The institutions of the Zionist entity commenced plotting a wide-ranging conspiracy to put the socialist bloc in a tight corner. This Zionist-U.S. conspiracy is represented by imposing a veto on the presence of the socialist countries in any international conference and by forcing these countries to accept the Zionist-U.S. conditions if they wish to attend any international conference.

JANA's international affairs editor added: In the light of these Zionist conspiracies, the socialist bloc was exposed to a very cheap blackmail by the Zionists and the United States by hinting that they will allow the socialists to participate in an international conference [word indistinct] a false peace, which is dead even before it is born, if it is to be born.

The editor continued: This blackmail comes within the framework of exerting various kinds of pressure and forcing the socialist bloc to resume its relations with the Zionist enemy.

The international affairs editor continued: The new Zionist conspiracy has only one aim: striking at the strong friendship and relations between the socialist bloc and its Arab friends. The aims of the Zionist conspiracy also include discrediting the socialist bloc and casting doubt on its credibility.

Syrian Envoy Addresses African Conference

JN281421 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli — Comrade Munir Barikhan, head of the Syrian Arab liaison office [embassy] in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, has affirmed that Syria constitutes the solid basis for the Arab national forces in the Arab East in confronting all imperialist, Zionist, and racist plots and agent regimes, as well as in resisting all schemes to liquidate the Palestine question by U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region.

In a speech delivered yesterday in the name of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in a session of the conference of the African revolutionary and progressive forces currently being held in Tripoli, Comrade Barikhan condemned the feverish campaign Syria and the progressive forces in the region are being exposed to by imperialism and its allies. Comrade Barikhan called for unifying struggle and rallying all resources to confront the enemies of liberation, who are trying to control peoples' destinies. [passage omitted]

Al-Humaydi Concludes Talks, Visit to YAR

LD011231 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 27, al-Tomor 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — On Monday evening, Major al-Khumaylidi has concluded his visit to the Yemen Arab republic (YAR) during which he joined the Yemeni Arab people in its celebrations of the 24th anniversary of its revolution and he conveyed the greetings of the Libyan Arab people and the leader of the great al-Fatih revolution to his brother Colonel 'ali 'Abdallah Salih the secretary-general of the General Popular Congress and to the brotherly Yemeni people.

At Sanaa international airport, Major al-Khumaylidi al-Humaydi was seen off by Ahmad Luqman the minister of municipalities and housing the member of the permanent committee and 'Ali Ahmad the deputy chief of the staff for military affairs.

Major al-Khumaylidi al-Humaydi gave statement to journalists at Sanaa airport before his departure in which he expressed his and his accompanying delegation's joy and happiness for being on the land of Yemen and joining the brotherly Yemeni Arab people its celebrations of the 24th anniversary of 26 al-Fatih revolution.

He said: "I conveyed to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih the secretary-general of the General Popular Congress during our meeting a message from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the leader of the great al-Fatih revolution".

In his statement to journalists, Major al-Khumaylidi al-Humaydi showed pleasure to his talks with Colonel 'ali Abdallah Salih and towards the bilateral relations, the identical points of views on national issues were discussed. He pointed out to his meeting with Prime Minister 'Abd al-'aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, Ahmad al-'Asbahi the secretary general of the Permanent Committee and a number of members of the committee of the General

Popular Congress and the outcome of those fraternal meetings on the two brotherly people's bilateral relations in both Great Jamahiriyah and YAR and the Arab nation. [sentence as received]

Major al-Khumaylidi al-Humaydi greeted the revolutionary leadership of Yemen which endeavour to accomplish the aspirations of the Yemeni Arab people towards attaining democracy, people's authority and building its new Jamahiriyah in which authority, wealth and arms are in the hand of the people. He indicated that the implementation of people's authority and the practice of popular democracy on the land of Yemen through the General Popular Congress "are identical to our people's experience in its basic people's congresses and in the making of their own political, economic and social decisions". He highly valued the active roles of both the great al-Fatih revolution in Great Jamahiriyah and 26 al-Fatih month revolution in Yemen in the march of the Arab nation and its unity and their solidarity of destiny reaching to the strategic relations of unity. [as received]

Major al-Khumaylidi al-Humaydi asserted that the new Yemeni will, due to the revolution and its leaderships, has made deep-rooted changes in various fields of life which were embodied in the many development projects. He explained "during our visit to the historic site of the great Ma'reb dam, we saw the past in all its grandeur and we saw a present with all its new revolutionary will, we saw history and we saw the making of the new history by the effect of the revolution".

He concluded his statement by saying: "we are returning to Great Jamahiriyah and we are filled with optimism with regards to the Arab nation's destiny and the inevitability of its unity and its victory over imperialism and Zionism".

Ceausescu Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

LD012239 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 27, Al Tomor 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the Revolution received the following cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania:

"Dear friend Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

On the occasion of the 17th Anniversary of the Great Al Fateh Revolution, it gives me pleasure to convey to you my warm greetings and best wishes for good health and personal happiness and for progress, prosperity and peace for the friendly Libyan Arab people.

In the current international situation when [words indistinct] of the policy of force and the threat to use it is pursued in the mediterranean region which create a threat to the region's state, we express our full solidarity with the Libyan Arab people to reply to any external interference for the defence of the freedom, security and independence of the homeland.

I remember with full pleasure our fruitful meetings and talks and I am sure that the existing friendship and cooperation between Romania and Great Jamahiriyah will witness bigger development for the mutual benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the general issue of world peace and understanding.

On the basis of the ratified agreements, I am certain our two countries can consolidate cooperation and carry out exchange in various fields.

Friend Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

I avail myself this opportunity to renew the invitation extended to you to make a state visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the nearest possible date so as to allow the continuation of deepening the fruitful dialogue which we together carried out and by that giving a new incentive to the relations of cooperation and friendship between our two countries."

It was known that the leader of the revolution has accepted the invitation the date of which will be fixed later.

MOROCCO

Laraki Welcomes Chirac To Morocco 2 Oct

LD022239 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac began his official visit to Morocco today. The visit falls within the framework of the strong relations and constructive cooperation that exists between Morocco and France.

Chirac arrived this evening at Rabat-Sale Airport, where he was welcomed by Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki. After having saluted the flag while listening to the French and Moroccan national anthems, a contingent from the Royal Air Forces saluted Morocco's guest. The prime minister was then greeted by a number of members of the government, the ambassadors of both countries, the governor of Rabat-Sale, number of senior civilian and military personalities, and staff from the French Embassy in Morocco.

In a statement, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac expressed sentiments of amity and esteem toward our country and toward His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory. He said he was happy to be in Rabat and expressed his gratitude to the Prime Minister and members of the government for the welcome they accorded him. Mr Chirac added that his current visit should be considered his first official visit to our country. He has visited Morocco several times, and a short time ago he paid a private visit. The French prime minister stressed the respect, amity, and friendship he feels toward the Kingdom of Morocco. He also expressed his joy for the opportunity to have talks once again with his majesty. Jacques Chirac said that his majesty is a man who enjoys respect for the work he has undertaken so that Morocco remains faithful to its traditions, so that Morocco remains a great country — a country of honor.

An important delegation is accompanying Mr Jacques Chirac, including, in particular, Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister of cultural affairs [as heard]; Camile Cabana, minister delegate to

the prime minister in charge of administrative reforms; and Robert Pandraud, minister delegate to the interior minister in charge of security.

SUDAN

Libyan Mediation Between Sudan, Ethiopia Reported

JN021748 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum Oct 2 (SUNA) — Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam have agreed to hold a second summit between them on the good mission led by the former to end the war in the south, the minister of industry announced.

Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Fadil who visited Libya last Sept 28-29 had met with Al-Qadhdhafi who informed him on the outcome of his talks with Mengisto.

The minister of industry had visited Libya at the invitation of Al-Qadhdhafi to inform him on the result of his talks with Mengistu.

The Libyan leader had conferred last month with the Ethiopian president in Addis Ababa following the end of his visit to Sudan during which he expressed his readiness to mediate between Sudan and Ethiopia to solve the southern Sudan problems.

Al-Mahdi Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia 1 Oct

JN021123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum Oct 2 (SUNA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia will visit Sudan before the end of this year, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced here last night.

Al-Mahdi who returned here after midnight from a short visit to Saudi Arabia said the visit came in the context of continuing consultations between Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to SUNA at the airport the premier said his talks with King Fahd showed complete agreement and common determined envisions of the two countries over bilateral relations, Arab and Islamic issues.

The premier paid an 18 hour visit to Saudi Arabia yesterday and had been accompanied by Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn and Local Government Minister Joshua Dewal.

Leaves for U.S. 2 Oct

JN021120 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 2nd (SUNA) — The Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi left here today on a ten day state visit to the United States in the first leg of a tour comprising Britain and Turkey.

Al-Mahdi is scheduled to meet the U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State G. Shultz and other senior U.S. officials for reviewing bilateral relations and issues of joint concern.

Al-Mahdi is also due to have an encounter with the U.N. General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar prior to delivering Sudan's speech before the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The second leg of the tour will take Al-Mahdi to Turkey where he will confer with Prime Minister Tugut Ozal and also address the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) which will hold its sessions 11-12 of current month.

The premier will end his current tour with a visit to Britain where he will meet with the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other British officials for talks on Sudanese-British relations and questions of mutual concern.

It is to be recalled that Labour and Social Insurance Minister Walter Koni Juwak is accompanying the premier during the tour. Finance and Economic Planning Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar will also join the delegation in Washington.

Chadian-Sudanese Joint Committee Session Convenes

JN011706 Khartoum SUNA in English 1630 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 1, (SUNA) — Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq has reaffirmed Sudan's commitment to good neighbouring relations and non-interference in other countries' affairs.

Tawfiq who was addressing the opening session of the Sudanese-Chadian joint ministerial committee meetings held here today, has traced the ties linking the two countries and pointed to the efforts being exerted for strengthening them.

The opening of the new session of the ministerial committee represents the spirit of close cooperation between th two sides, the minister said, hoping that this cooperation would be materialized in a concrete manner.

Meanwhile, the minister praised the efforts being exerted by Chad for the sake of national building and rehabilitation, expressing Sudan's desire to cooperate with Chad for realizing these objectives.

The minister further said that Sudan and Chad have great potentialities which are still unexploited expressing hope that they would be used for the interest of the two countries.

The Chadian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Korom Hamet who is leading his country's delegation to the ministerial committee's meetings has also addressed the opening session stressing the strong ties between the two countries and reaffirming his government8s adherence to good neighbouring relations and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The Chadian official has pointed out to the efforts sustained by President Hissein Habre to bring about national reconciliation and achieve social and economic reform in Chad.

At the end of the opening session the ministerial committee had been divided into two sub-committees, the first entrusted to tackle borders and security issues and the second to look into economic, technical, commercial, cultural and information topics.

The two sub-committees are scheduled to continue their work till next Saturday when the ministerial committee ends its work and issues its final decisions and recommendations.

State Council Receives Message From Chad's Habre

JN021727 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 2 (SUNA) — The Sudanese State Council received a verbal message from the Chadian President Hussein Habre on the Sudanese-Chadian relations.

The message also expressed Chad's appreciation to the efforts being exerted by Sudan towards the Chadian problem.

During his meeting today with the Chadian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Korom Hamet and the Chadian delegation to the meetings of the Chadian-Sudanese ministerial committee, member of the State Council Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din expressed hope that the efforts of joint committee would be crowned with success for the benefit of the two countries peoples.

It is to be recalled that the Chadian-Sudanese joint ministerial committee has begun its meetings here yesterday.

Weapons Found in 'Zoo;' Investigations Underway

JN281108 Khartoum SUNA in English 1011 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text)0 Khartoum, Sept 28 (SUNA) — Thorough investigations are currently underway to reveal those who brought that heavy weapons which had been discovered by game guards at Dindar Zoo at the Central Region, Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn disclosed here.

The minister told the daily *Al-Siyasah* that the game guards have managed to seize the heavy arms as a result of information availing that weapons have been spotted at Mango outpost at the fringe of the zoo (about 20 kilometre from the border with Ethiopia).

The minister said the seized weapons includes seven anti-aircraft missiles, two mortars, grenades, explosive charges, rockets, kalashnikov and huge amount of ammunition and telescopes and other equipments.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Reports 10 Moroccan Troops Killed 30 Sep

LD021142 Algiers APS in English 1038 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] S.A.D.R. (Liberated Territories), 2 Oct 86 (APS) — 10 Moroccan soldiers were killed and a number of others wounded during two attacks waged Tuesday by a unit of the Sahara People's Liberation Army against two bases and a monitoring post of the Moroccan Army inside the wall in the Oued El Hanchi [spelling as received] zone (Western Sahara) a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information indicated Wednesday.

The communique added that the Saharan fighters destroyed during these operations a machine gun and two vehicles.

DJIBOUTI

President Aptidon Reshuffles Cabinet

AB021653 Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Djibouti, Oct 2 (AFP) — Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the small African Red Sea state of Djibouti, on Thursday re-shuffled his government, filling three vacant posts and bringing in three new faces.

In a decree published by Prime Minister Barkat Gourad — who retains his post — Mr Hassan moved Ibrahim Mohamed Sultan from the Ministry of Finance to that of defence, and brought in Salem Abdou to fill the industry and industrial development post, which had been vacant since its former occupant resigned last July.

There had been no minister of defence in Djibouti since Habib Mohamed Loita was sacked by President Hassan in June 1985.

Mr Ibrahim Mohamed Sultan's post at the Ministry of Finance was filled by Mohamed Djama Elabe, who moves from the education post.

President Hassan promoted Souleiman Farah Lodon, a top education official, to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports portfolio.

The third new face in the cabinet is that of Helem Houmed, who becomes minister of the civil service and administrative reforms. The former occupant of that post, Helaf Orbis Ali, was appointed minister of justice and muslim affairs, a post which had been vacant since the death last month of Omar Kamil Warsama.

The composition of the new government — which like its predecessor has 14 members — is as follows:

Prime Minister, in charge of Djibouti Port: Barkat Gourad Hamadou

Minister of Justice and Muslim Affairs: Helaf Orbis Ali

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation: Moumin Bahdon Farah

Defence Minister: Ibrahim Mohamed Sultan

Minister of Finances and the National Economy: Mohamed Djama Elabe

Minister of Trade, Transport and Tourism: Moussa Bourale Robleh

Minister of National Education, Youth and Sports: Souleiman Farah Lodon

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Mohamed Adabo Kako

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: Mahmoud Del Waiss

Minister of the Civil Service and Administrative Reforms: Helem Houmed

Minister of Public Works, Town Planning and Housing: Bourhan Ali Warki

Minister for Industry and Industrial Development: Salem Abdou

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: Ahmed Hassan Liban

Interior Minister: Youssouf Ali Chirdon

UGANDA

Nairobi Paper Interviews Prime Minister Kisekka

EA021031 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Oct 86 p 1, 28

[Senda Wa Kwayera report headlined "We're in Control Says Kisekka"]

The situation in northern Uganda is calm and completely under control, the prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, declared in Nairobi yesterday. In an exclusive interview, Premier Kisekka reiterated that means already taken by his government were sufficient for maintaining peace in the hitherto troubled region of Uganda. He told me: "The situation in Uganda, especially the north, is now quite calm. There were commotions here and there recently. But the government has acted fast to wipe out the problems and bandits".

Dr Kisekka said that, before his arrival in Nairobi on Tuesday to represent his country in the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) trade fair, he had been unaware of foreign press reports that a group sponsored by former president Obote is operating from a neighbouring country to overthrow the government of President Yoweri Museveni. He accused the foreign press of having "fabricated and magnified the stories". But even if an Obote group existed in a neighbouring country, "there is simply nothing it could do to the government", he asserted. "We are in control of the situation".

"We have heard no official information from any capital, including Nairobi, that there is such a group", he said. "I was not aware of the group when I was home. But, anyway, what can the group do?".

The prime minister said Uganda has signed an agreement with the Sudan for maintaining border security. He added: "We are now trying to clear the border and we have installed intensive joint security surveillance using troops from the two countries. We have, as a matter of fact, opened the road from our border to Juba as a result of our two armies trying to establish law and order".

Replying to a question on the vexed issue of the feudal monarchies, Dr Kisekka stressed that the government could not be swayed from a statement it issued in July that the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM), had no mandate now to re-

establish the erstwhile kingdoms. He said: "We cannot change the statement. We don't have the mandate to re-establish monarchies. We were not responsible for their dismantling. Monarchies or kingdoms will come when we have a constitution. At that time the wishes of the people will be what will count most".

The kingdom of Uganda - the most important - was abolished by Dr Obote in a 1967 military assault on the palace, near Kampala. The other kingdoms died with it. Despite reports that monarchists are aggressively seeking immediate reinstallation of the traditional kingdoms, Dr Kisekka parried the questions by saying everyone in Uganda was busy working towards national rehabilitation.

He said that, although he had personally lost a farm and a clinic "during the days of instability in Uganda", he was more concerned, as a leader, about national rehabilitation efforts. He said he laid more emphasis on such areas as the Luwero triangle, where his government was providing food, clothing, shelter, blankets and other basic necessities to the worst affected victims.

On the recent statements in Uganda by the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Dr Kisekka said they had been personal and did not necessarily reflect the thinking of the government of Uganda. As a sovereign state, however, Uganda had the right to choose its friends irrespective of who likes or dislikes whom on the political or ideological scene, he said.

Asked whether the United States — Libya's enemies — was now reluctant to assist Uganda following the Kampala-Tripoli rapprochement, Dr Kisekka said it was quite clear from the start that Mr al-Qadhdhafi had visited Uganda as a friend of the country. Even after the visit, there had been nothing like the usual joint communique signed by heads of state after an official visit. Therefore, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's words could not commit Uganda to anything. They had been purely his own, Dr Kisekka said.

He added: "The United States is the greatest friend of Pretoria, a regime every African country is yelling against due to its inhuman acts through the system of apartheid. So why should the United States tell Uganda to choose friends?". Dr Kisekka said Uganda was still receiving aid from the United States and would continue as long as there are no conditions to any aid package.

He said: "We are prepared to forego the U.S. aid if it is given on conditions like who should be Uganda's friends or who should not be. If the Americans have problems with Mr al-Qadhdhafi, that is their problem. If they extend that the area of assistance, telling us to do this or that, we shall tell them no". Dr Kisekka said that, apart from the United States, his government was receiving a lot of aid from various other governments, and "we are quite satisfied about the way aid is flowing into our country".

Paper Reports Group's Plotting To Overthrow Museveni
LD022149 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
29 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Plot to Overthrow Museveni Exposed"]

[Excerpt][passage omitted] Juba, Sunday — A former minister in the ousted Ugandan Government of Gen Tito Okello heads a group of refugees in this southern Sudanese city involved in plotting the overthrow of Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni. The ex-minister, who, although easily identifiable, was introduced to a reporter here by a senior Sudanese official under the alias of Andrew Ochieng, said he was a leading a member of the Ugandan Democratic People's Movement (UDPM), an opposition politico-military group set up in May to topple Mr Museveni. Mr Ochieng, who asked that his true identity not be revealed for the security of relatives living in Kampala, said the UDPM had several thousand armed troops. Most of the fighters were former soldiers of the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), which was ousted in January by Mr Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), he said.

He added that his movement was in touch with former Ugandan President Milton Obote, who was toppled in July 1985 by his own army and is currently living in exile in the Zambian capital Lusaka.

He said the UDPM hoped to also garner support from General Basilio Okello, the former UNLA COS [Chief of Staff], who led the coup against Mr Obote and is currently in Khartoum.

The former minister said the UDPM troops were active both in northern Uganda, the ethnic homeland of the majority of the ex-government soldiers, as well as in the southwest, near Mbarara. He Ochieng said his troops were responsible for attacks last August on NRA positions in the north, notably at Gulu and in the regions of Kitgum, Atiak and Kaabong.

He denied Ugandan Government accusations that his movement was receiving aid and logistical support from Sudanese authorities and said that fewer than 50 of his men were currently in Juba, located about 150 km north of the Ugandan border.

Meanwhile in an interview published on Friday in Kampala, a Cabinet minister ruled out the possibility of any talks between President Museveni's government and the UPDM. In an interview in the official *New Vision* newspaper, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office Mr Eriya Kategaya said the organization was composed of criminals who belonged to the defeated armies of Idi Amin, Dr Milton Obote and Gen Tito Okello. Foreign interests backing such elements want us to have a weak government which they can exploit, he said.

The Minister of State for Defence, Mr Ronald Bata, and National Resistance Army Commander Elly Tumwine have quietly returned home from a 3-week overseas tour which took them to among other places, the Soviet Union, China and North Korea. No official announcement was made of the trip but well-placed sources at the Ministry of Defense said today they had most likely gone to shop for weapons. The shopping list was said to have included heavy artillery guns and quite possibly helicopter gunships, a diplomatic source said. [passage omitted]

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Ghana, Mozambique Delegations

AB022147 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] A Mozambican and a Ghanaian delegation visited the office of President Mathieu Kerekou this morning. The first delegation was led by Brother (Jose Oliodo Almorado), the permanent under secretary of Mozambican head of state Samora Machel.

As for the second delegation, it was led by Brother Kwamena Ahwoi, the executive secretary at the Ghanaian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the end of the audience, Brother Ahwoi told the press that he brought a message from President Jerry John Rawlings to President Mathieu Kerekou. He further said he discussed questions of bilateral interest with the head of state.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Announces Amnesty for Political Detainees

AB022145 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso, considering the proclamation of 4 August 1983; considering Ordinance No 83 003 CNR of 4 August 1983 creating the National Council of the Revolution; considering Decree No 85 003 CNR PRES of 31 August 1985 on the composition of the revolutionary government of Burkina Faso decrees:

Article 1: By a presidential clemency, the following persons have been given their freedom (Dermagba Monneh Harouna), Kongo Daniel, Somda Norbert, Toure Soumane, Soume Jonas, Sewadogo Supengo, Dazire Kontayire Desire.

Article 2: By a presidential clemency, sanctions prohibiting access to buses or a plot of land under the people's land allotment program as well as the payment of poll tax taken against people who place counterrevolutionary acts in the way of the democratic and popular revolution, have been lifted.

Article 3: The minister delegate at the presidency in charge of justice is entrusted with the implementation of the present decree which will be published in the government gazette of Burkina Faso.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

[Issued in] Ouagadougou on 2 October 1986

Signed: Captain Thomas Sankara

GAMBIA

President Accuses Opposition Party of Corruption

AB022025 Paris AFP in French 1723 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Banjul, 2 Oct (AFP) — Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara, has accused the Gambian People's Party, [GPP] one of the five opposition movements, of receiving a huge sum of money from a foreign financier for financing its electioneering campaign.

The Gambian head of state, who held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and whose speech at the meeting was reported by the national radio on Thursday, asserted that he possessed a document proving that the GVP signed an agreement to this effect "with a rich foreigner" on 23 May 1986 at a Lagos hotel. According to the Gambian president, the agreement was for financial aid worth 3 million dalasis (300.000 pounds sterling). It is alleged that a first installment of 1 million has already been paid to the party to enable it to buy vehicles.

Sir Dawda asserted that the GPP agreed in return to pay 10 million pounds to the financier, who was not named, if it were to win the presidential elections scheduled for next spring. President Jawara called on Gambians not to vote for representatives of that party which he described as a party of "unpatriotic persons seeking to sell out the country."

The GPP, which is led by former Vice President Assane Musa Camara, was formed last March by dissidents of the ruling party, and holds three seats in the 35-member parliament. Mr Musa has often advocated the consolidation of the confederation between the former British colony and Senegal which began in 1982.

GHANA

CDR Says Togo 'Uprising' Due to Discontent

AB021756 Dakar PANA in French 1720 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Accra, 2 Oct (GNA/PANA) — The grassroot Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in Ghana said on Wednesday that the real causes of the uprising in Togo lie in the fact that the Togolese masses are unhappy with their government.

A statement from the office of the political adviser to CDRstates that for the past 19 years, the Togolese Government has been characterized by repression, torture, and the perpetual auctioning of the country's economy to imperialists." [no opening quotes as received]

According to the statement, the result is that the standard of living of most Togolese has fallen.

"It is quite logical that the people who are oppressed should finally revolt in their efforts to put an end to their sufferings. What happened in Togo shows the tensions and pressures pro-

duced by the political system imposed on the people," the statement continues.

The statement added that Togo's ruling class felt threatened by the presence of progressive regimes around that country and has resorted to blaming these regimes for its problems.

As long as the fundamental basis of the economic, social, and political problems of African countries is not honestly examined, no repression — no matter how widespread — nor foreign troops can discourage a people determined to promoting a just solution to its problems, the statement went on. It called on all militant cadres to take advantage of this opportunity to rally around the leaders of the revolution and be prepared to face any challenge by the bed-fellows of imperialism.

Ghana-Angola Joint Commission Session Opens
AB021658 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The third session of the Ghana-Angola permanent joint commission for cooperation opened in Accra this morning. In an address, the secretary for State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Dr Don Arthur, said the occasion underlines the decision by the two governments to defy all obstacles in realizing an effective and meaningful cooperation for the mutual benefit of their peoples.

He said for the Angolans to have come to Accra in the face of increased destabilization activities by racist South Africa shows the seriousness and importance that the Angolan Government attaches to the two countries' bilateral relations. He stressed that such bilateral relations will enhance efforts at both national and regional levels to resolve problems that hinder their social and economic developments and urged the delegates to review seriously the commission's work with a view to arriving at decisions that will benefit both countries. He regretted that since the inception of the joint commission in 1981, the political will and determination of the two governments has not been translated into actuality.

Dr Arthur said the agreements reached at the second session in Luanda in economic, scientific, trade, and cultural fields have not been implemented as rapidly and decisively as desired. He therefore appealed to the delegates to make every effort to make appropriate institutional arrangements that will effect the (?implementation of the) provisions of the agreement without further delay.

Some of the concrete arrangements reached earlier include Ghana's offer of annual scholarships to Angolans to train in medical, administration, secretarial, and fishing and maritime professions. Ghana also offered to send cocoa experts to study the production of cocoa in Angola as a prelude to offering technical assistance, and expressed desire to contribute to .he rehabilitation of Angola's fishing industry.

Dr Don Arthur said Ghana is concerned about the effects of South Africa's aggression towards Angola, but believes that an effective bilateral cooperation which seeks to improve the economic situation of their countries will go a long way to contribute towards the effective defense of their sovereignty.

The leader of the Angolan delegation, Mr Dominigos Evaristo, who is his country's minister for agriculture, said Angola is of the opinion that the creation of a new international economic order will only become viable through economic cooperation among developing countries. This session therefore offers the two countries the opportunity to adapt a mechanism for realizing the ultimate goals of the commission.

Government Delegation Returns from Benin
AB021858 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The government delegation which visited Benin today to deliver a message from Chairman Rawlings to President Mathieu Kerekou has returned home. It was led by the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi. The contents of the message were not disclosed, but they were believed to have centered on bilateral relations as well as the presence of external forces in the subregion.

Speaking to newsmen on his return, Mr Ahwoi said the delegation had the opportunity to hold fruitful discussions with the Benin authorities on areas of bilateral cooperation. He said that the fact that the Ghana-Benin Joint Commission subcommittee on education was meeting at the time of the visit of the delegation further demonstrates the set of bonds of friendship between the two countries. According to Mr Ahwoi, President Kerekou wished Ghana well in the revolutionary process. He brought back with him a message from President Kerekou to Chairman Rawlings.

IVORY COAST

PRC Vice Premier Li Peng Arrives for Visit
AB020820 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Late this afternoon, Li Peng, the vice premier of the PRC State Council, arrived in Abidjan for a working and friendly visit to our country. The Chinese guest, who will stay in the country until Friday, 3 October 1986, will take advantage of his visit to meet with the president of the Republic as well as with many other Ivorian personalities, particularly the speaker of the National Assembly and the chairman of the Social and Economic Council. The Chinese delegation, which comprises about 20 members, was welcomed at the airport by Minister of State Lazeny Coulibaly in the presence of the Ivorian ambassador to China, His Excellency Amoakon Tiemele. The vice premier disclosed to our reporter, Eugene Koffi, the purpose of his visit to Abidjan:

[Begin Li recording in Mandarin fading into French translation] The purpose of my visit to Ivory Coast is to help us learn more about one another, to strengthen our friendship, and further

develop the relations of friendship existing between our two countries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Further on Visit

AB021724 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Mr Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council who arrived in Abidjan yesterday on a working visit, was received this morning by Mr Henri Konan Bedie, speaker of the National Assembly; Mr Gregoire Philippe Yace, chairman of the Economic and Social Council; and finally by Minister of State Camille Alliali. The discussions centered on the strengthening of diplomatic, political, and especially economic relations between Ivory Coast and China. Following these three audiences this morning, Mr Li Peng made the following statement:

[Begin Li Peng recording in French] My discussions with the speaker of the National Assembly concerned particularly the economic situation in China and Ivory Coast's path to development. We exchanged our experiences in this field. A few moments ago, the chairman of the Economic and Social Council and I talked about his institution and I told him that in China, we have a similar institution which is called the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. This conference is made up of personalities who very much represent all groups in China and whose task is to make recommendations and even criticisms to the government and [words indistinct]. Both parties expressed their desire to strengthen the relations between the Economic and Social Council, on one hand, and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the other.

China too, is a developing country and it can give only limited assistance to the other developing countries. But when we give assistance, we do our best to complete the projects we undertake. [end recording]

NIGERIA

New Naira Exchange Rates Announced at 2 Oct Bidding

AB021743 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The exchange rate of the naira has been fixed at 5.08 naira to $1 for next week's transactions on the second-tier foreign exchange market, SFEM. The rate was determined at the second bidding for the market in Lagos today. The British pound will exchange for about 7.35 naira while the deutsche mark will be equal to about 2.52 naira. One Swiss franc equalled 2.11 naira, and 1 Fr will buy 77 kobo. The exchange rate this week has been 4.62 naira to $1 hence a depreciation of about 46 kobo in the value of the naira for the coming week's transactions.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent report said unlike last Friday's biddings, buying and selling rates were fixed today. Banks are expected to buy at about 5.06 naira per dollar from the Central Bank and sell to customers at 5.11 naira.

Thirty-eight banks participated in the bidding session today as compared with 34 last week. However, only 13 dealers were successful today as against 16 last Friday. Most of the banks today quoted at the maximum rate, a situation described by the Central Bank Deputy Governor Alhaji A.O.T. Okiti as unrealistic. He warned that banks which bid too high in future might be penalized.

TOGO

Accra Reports Eyadema Meeting With Ghanaian Envoy

AB022038 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ghana's charge d'affaires in Togo, Mr M.V. Dzisan, has met the Togolese president in Lome. The meeting was at the request of General Eyadema, who sought to give an assurance that Ghanaians living in Togo will not be harassed, but could go about their normal business in peace. According to reports reaching Accra, General Eyadema told the charge d'affaires that Ghanaians and Togolese are brotherly people, tied together by history to live together. President Eyadema further hoped that a new page will be opened in the relations between Ghana and Togo.

Ghana's charge d'affaires provided him with information on the harassment, and expressed his appreciation for the general's assurances. Present at the meeting was Mr Gbegnon Amegboh, minister delegate at the president's office in charge of information. This is the first meeting between officials of the two countries since last week's attempted uprising in Togo. Diplomatic sources believe that the meeting convened by Gen Eyadema in the wake of Togo's accusations against Ghana signifies an attempt to seek a rapprochement with her neighbors. A Togolese delegation has also been dispatched to Burkina Faso.

There has been no official reaction yet in Accra about the latest development.

Liberia's Doe To Visit, Express Solidarity

AB021515 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] After being informed about the incidents which occurred in Lome in the night of 23 to 24 September and after sending a message of sympathy and solidarity, the Liberian head of state, His Excellency Samuel Kanyon Doe, considers it his duty to come on 3 October to Togo to personally express to his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, his support to our country. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

UNITA Says MPLA Bombs 6 Civilian Settlements

MB030659 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0605 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 3 Oct (KUP) — A war communique from UNITA's general staff issued last Tuesday disclosed that a flying squadron composed of Soviet-made fighter planes and helicopters bombed six civilian settlements in the Andulo area in Bie Province. This resulted in the deaths of 23 civilians. The war communique, signed by the chief of UNITA's general staff, added that 62 civilians were injured in the attack against the villages of Gare, Amana, Kenema, and a rural health center on the outskirts of the city of Bie.

BOTSWANA

Masire Interviewed on Progress, RSA Refugees

MP021203 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, says Botswana's viable democracy and stable economy have contributed to a qualitative change in the lives of Batswana. In an interview with Mr (Brad Willis), of WDZ TV4 of the United States last week, Dr Masire said Botswana had lived in peace and resisted provocations of external aggression. He said that Botswana was proud to be ranked fourth in Africa in per capita growth of national product, while in 1966 it was among the bottom five countries in that category. Dr Masire also said that by and large Batswana showed love and respect for one another, and they would rather live in Botswana than anywhere else in the world.

On sanctions against South Africa, Dr Masire said it was surprising that South Africa was now trying to use the Frontline States in its own defense against sanctions. He said South Africa attacks these countries, kills their people in cold blood, and destroys their property, which shows that it does not wish the Frontline States well.

Turning to the influx of refugees from South Africa and how this has affected Botswana, Dr Masire said Botswana has had to create an infrastructure for the welfare of refugees. It was also forced to divert resources from other areas in order to look after the refugees.

MOZAMBIQUE

Malawi 'Infiltration' Causing Aggression 'Escalation'

MB030517 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A Mozambican military source told AIM yesterday that an armed bandit infiltration operation is occurring through Malawi in border areas between the two countries in Tete and Zambezia Provinces. The source said that these developments have already caused thousands of Mozambicans to move to Malawian territory. All points toward an escalation of aggression in the wake of the meeting involving Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi in Blantyre on 11 September.

At the Blantyre meeting, the leaders of Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe — acting on behalf of the Frontline States — presented evidence of Malawi's participation in the destabilization of Mozambique and told President Banda that these countries were ready to take the necessary measures to end this situation.

Armed Forces Kill 220 Bandits in Inhambane in 1986

MB021212 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Major-General Domingos Fondo, Inhambane military commander, said to the *Noticias* newspaper that from January to September this year, the Mozambican Armed Forces stationed in the province killed 220 armed bandits. In the same period 9 other bandits were captured with their weapons and 58 criminals were arrested with the people's help. This was stated by Maj-Gen Domingos Fondo on 25 September, FPLM Day, when he was visiting the Inhambane military museum.

Election Delays Said Caused by RSA-Backed 'Bandits'

MB021548 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] For over 1 month now thousands of Mozambicans have been exercising their democratic right to vote for whom they want to be their leaders at the grass roots level. The local and administrative state elections began in the middle of August marking the start of Mozambique's second general elections. This first phase of the elections was scheduled to end 2 weeks ago. However, only 6 of Mozambique's 10 provinces have managed to successfully conclude the first phase while the other 4 provinces have been forced to prolong the process.

There is no doubt that the blame for these unwelcome delays lies solely on the shoulders of the Pretoria regime which trains, supplies, and infiltrates gangs of armed bandits into Mozambique. The insecurity that exists in many parts of Mozambique today is due to the activities of these surrogate forces of Pretoria. It is because there is insecurity that polling in the first phase of the elections has been prolonged in Zambezia, Tete, Niassa, and Sofala Provinces.

Pretoria hates to see a free and united people exercise their right to elect or be elected into organs of genuine national democratic people's power. The racists can not stand (?aside) and watch while the Mozambican nation chooses its leaders, because in South Africa there are no elections. In South Africa there is no democracy and the regime has worked constantly against unity through the policy of bantustanization which promotes tribalism.

In Mozambique there are no tribal divisions and no separate development. The current elections are an example of how Mozambicans, black, brown, or white, are eager and determined to build national unity and harmony. This determination of the people is the only immeasurable power that Mozambicans have to defeat any foreign-backed maneuvers against the elections. As President Samora Machel said in Maputo earlier this week, the deputies already elected to the local people's assemblies will form an insurmountable barrier against destabilization and armed banditry.

Departing SFRY Envoy Announces Joint Ventures

MB012057 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Joint ventures covering a number of areas will be established in the framework of bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Yugoslavia. This was announced in Maputo today by the outgoing SFRY ambassador to Mozambique, Murat Agovic, who returned to his country today after 4 years in Mozambique. Speaking in an interview with our correspondent, he said that cooperation will also cover the opening of mines. The outgoing SFRY ambassador said that Yogoslav experts are already working on geology research and others are still in Mozambique involved in a corn seed development program. Murat Agovic stressed that after Mozambique's independence Yugoslav teachers worked in our country and that the Yugoslav people have been sending material aid to the Mozambican people every year.

NAMIBIA

Two SWA Police Killed by Land Mine 1 October

MB021133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 2 SAPA — Two members of the South West African police were killed in a landmine explosion in the operational area on Monday, police headquarters in Windhoek announced today.

The deceased are Constable Johannes Hermaes Huisamen, 21, who was stationed at Mariental, and Constable Filemon Saggarius of Ovambo, 23. Constable Huisamen leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs E. Huisamen, of Mariental.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Reacts to U.S. Senate Sanctions Vote

'Astounded' by Senators' Criticism

MB021505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] London Oct 2 SAPA — The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in a BBC radio interview today the United States was trying to drown South Africa, and he reacted angrily when asked whether he believed American senators were justified in claiming that he had interferred in U.S. affairs by explaining to them the consequences of sanctions.

"This is an astounding argument," he replied. "The Senate is making a law which will be catastrophic to millions of black South Africans and to African states in my environment. And I must sit back? And when I try to persuade them not to continue along that road I'm interfering.

"The Senate is interfering in the livelihood of our people. It is astounding that the legislators of another country can legislate for me."

He asked: "Since when is the United States a colonial empire?" And added: "They are drowning us. They are digging our graves. And when I moan about it I am told I am interfering with their act of murdering me. I find it an astounding argument."

Comments on Possible U.S. Grain Ban

MB021945 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by John Bishop on "Network" program introduced by Michelle Alexander on 2 October; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Alexander] At the moment the U.S. Senate is deciding whether or not to override President Reagan's veto on sanctions against South Africa. The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has stated that if the vote goes against President Reagan, South Africa will consider imposing countermeasures in the form of a ban on American grain shipments entering southern Africa. John spoke to the foreign minister earlier today:

[Bishop] Minister, by now you have told the world that these proposed countermeasures are not a threat. But won't these proposed countermeasures backfire, perhaps? Already we have Senator Lugar saying that your move in phoning senators was sheer intimidation, which he described as despicable intrusion in the affairs of the United States Government. Won't there be a backfire?

[Botha] It's possible. Anything is possible, but in any case, by the time I telephoned there was, in any event, not a third of the senators who supported President Reagan. I was asked by our embassy and by certain American friends to convey certain thoughts, certain facts of the consequences of boycotting South African agricultural products to some senators, to ensure that they know what those consequences could be.

I must say that I do not understand Senator Lugar's emotional reaction, neither Senator Kennedy's. Many United States senators visit this country. They come here, they say what they want to. We never react like this. We don't call them ugly names. What they must do — and I invited the senator to do so — is to debate with me on the merit of the issues involved. They must debate whether they are harming American farming interests and whether they are harming millions of black people in this country, who are dependent on our farms and on us exporting our goods to wherever we want to export.

[Bishop] Yes, but what I am suggesting is wouldn't perhaps quiet diplomacy at this vital time, this imporhant day, have been a better ploy than to perhaps embarrass President Reagan, who might not want to be seen to be a friend of the South African Government. I think that's the stand he has made. He would like to differentiate between being seen to be a friend of the South African Government and supporting the black people of South and southern Africa.

[Botha] Well, it concerns black people. I was speaking on behalf of black people when I say: Do not stop us from selling our products. As far as quiet diplomacy is concerned, there is a time for everything. We have been conducting quiet diplomacy quite a while. But when I received advice that now is the time, before it is too late, to speak to certain senators, then if I did not do it and the President's veto was not sustained, then I would have been accused of refusing to convey to senators at the right moment the facts.

[Bishop] So, it actually happened like that. You were advised through Ambassador Beukes to make the calls. There was nothing pre-planned, was there?

[Botha] No, it was not pre-planned. I was occupied until pretty late yesterday evening when my office phoned me and said: Look, you must please phone certain senators. And I said, what for? Then they explained to me why it was necessary, and it's only then that I did it. It was a spontaneous reaction on my part based on very good calculated advice, and what's more, what is sinful about it? Since when can I not communicate with senators in democratic countries of the world? I am not dealing with Moscow. There it is a bit more difficult to communicate. I do not understand the fuss at all. United States senators do not hesitate to come to my country and communicate and say things just as they like. And I am not accusing them of interfering in our affairs. And to call this action despicable is the most astounding statement from a United States senator I have ever heard. They are interfering in our affairs. They are making a law, punishing this country. It is almost like hanging me. If I complain about the rope being too close around my neck, I am told: Look dont't interfere with your own execution. This is sheer nonsense.

[Bishop] But will it not be argued that we, really, that this is antihumanitarian, that there is drought, there is continual poverty in Africa and in southern Africa; that South Africa produces a lot of its own wheat; that the imported American wheat, the bulk of it, is re-exported, or redirected I should say, to southern African states; that, in fact, you are acting in a punishment role to not only potential enemies of South Africa, but the friends as well?

[Botha] No, no. It is not punishment at all. It is a message. The American Administration told us they had to send us a signal. It was necessary to sned a signal back. If our farmers cannot sell their products, white farmers, black farmers, colored farmers, Indian farmers, if they are denied the right to sell their products on the American market, then I say to you, our farmers will say to us: Then you do not buy American. We will get wheat if we need it from other countries. So it is not a question of meting out punishment to our neighbors. It is a question of getting the signal through to the American farming community, and to some American senators, that they are on the wrong road here, totally wrong road.

[Bishop] Sir, have you had any communication from the President of the United States, about your move, or proposed move?

[Botha] No. No, not at all.

[Bishop] And the question of perhaps embarrassing him? Has that come up at all?

[Botha] Look, we have reached a stage where, if we hesitate to take certain firm actions, then this country will be forced into capitulation. The world is apparently thinking we are a pushover. The world thinks they can condemn us, they can threaten us, they can punish us. The time has come for the world to be told, to be told in no unclear terms, that we are here to stay. We have no other country to go to. If you want to punish us, we are ready to accept that inevitability. But we are part of this country,and the time has come to send that signal. I have done it, I will do it again.

[Bishop] Does this mean that — I think that in the past, in the recent past, the government has said that they would not like to follow the bandwagon and impose sanctions against the people proposing sanctions against this country — does this mean that government policy has every chance of changing now, that you will enter into countersanctions for chrome, steel, and that sort of thing?

[Botha] No, it does not mean that at all. This shows to you very clearly, if you start embarking on this road, where it can lead to. It is a fact of life that our agricultural union has already told the government that should the United States close its market to our farmers, then our farmers would like the South African Government to close our market to the American farmer. Surely, a government must take into account the views of its farmers in a matter like this?

[Bishop] Would you like to make a prophecy, sir? You know, on what is going to happen later today? Will the President's veto be overridden? How is it going?

[Botha] No. It is touch-and-go at the moment. It is touch-and-go. No, I am not going to make any predictions at this stage.

[Bishop] Has your office received any indication of how your proposals have been received in the United States?

[Botha] Yes. We have received many calls from American businessmen, saying: This is it. It was high time that you tell some of our senators bluntly and straightforward what they are up to, and how they are going to harm our interests and our farmers' interests. It is quite clear to me, from this emotional reaction of Senator Kennedy, that something hit him. That might be a good thing. You see, it is not intereference in the U.S. legislative process. What this has done is, it has hurt certain senators who embarked on a vicious vendetta campaign against this country, irrespective of the consequences for the peoples of southern Africa.

[Bishop] There are only a few hours, sir, before the vote is counted. Are you going to do anything else in these vital hours? I mean, are you going to communicate anything else?

[Botha] Oh, yes. I am at this moment drafting a letter either to the president of the Senate, or to the majority leader, Senator Dole, in which I will set forth the views of the South African Government on this matter, this very important matter. I am going to ask that this letter be read in the U.S. Senate, because I feel an injustice has been done to me by Senator Kennedy's remarks. I feel it is an injustice to me and South Africa to think that I could ever dream of bribing U.S. senators. This matter must be put right. I will put these views to the U.S. Senate.

[Bishop] Will that be read? I mean, will it be given publicity?

[Botha] I do not know, but just as I am prepared to make known every word I spoke on the telephone, I will be prepared to make known every word that will be written in this letter.

[Bishop] Mr Minister, thank you very much for coming on to "Network."

Letter to Senator Dole

MB030450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2126 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 2 SAPA — Text of a letter from the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, to the United States Senate's majority leader, Sen Robert Dole, concerning President Ronald Reagan's veto on sanctions against South Africa. Text begins:

I learnt with dismay this morning that certain United States senators accused me yesterday of threats and bribery in communicating with certain other senators regarding the consequences of the punitive measures targeted against my country and more particularly the restirctions on the importation of South African agricultural products into the United States of America.

You will be aware that I lived in the United States for a number of years when I represented my country as ambassador, and I consider it a personal affront that some senators should level accusations of this nature at me. It is accepted international practice for governments to convey their points of view to foreign governments and legislators on matters relating directly to their interests. I see nothing wrong in this. Indeed some United States legislators have over a long period of time and more particularly in the recent past gone much further than accepted international custom and practice in their comments on South Africa's internal affairs. I therefore feel that there is an obligation on my part towards you and the Senate to present you with the facts. The facts are that I received requests from important United States sources to speak to certain senators about the inevitable consequences of a ban on the importation of South African agricultural products and derivitives.

It is my government's duty to protect the country's agricultural markets. We have threatened no one. The livelihood of our farmers is being threatened. Over the past months the South African Government has been placed under increasing pressure by South African farmers' organisations to take account of the serious implications to South African farming of proposed United States sanctions. It was pointed out to the South African Government that a ban on South African agricultural exports would seriously jeopardise our farming industry which is already suffering as a result of years of drought.

It was these concerns which I conveyed to interested United States senators. I also pointed out that that restrictions on the export of South African agricultural products would (seriously) limit South Africa's ability to finance grain purchases made in the United States' markets in particular due to the depressed value of the South African currency at present.

It was also pointed out that South Africa's neighbours would likewise be adversely affected by United States actions. I pointed out that many millions of people, mainly black, would suffer. I therefore appealed to United States senators to reflect carefully on this matter before taking a decision which could have disastrous historical consequences. Those senators to whom I spoke will be able to confirm the content of our discussions as well as the spirit in which they were conducted. They all thanked me for bringing the facts to their attention.

In the light of the unwarranted attack on me in conducting open and frank discussions with American senators, I respectfully request that you grant me the opportunity to make a direct appeal, through you, to the United States Senate. My appeal is not in support of President Reagan and it is not party, politically based. On the issue of punitive measures I assure you that I am representing the sentiments of the vast majority of South Africans. My appeal is for the United States Senate to take all the facts into consideration and consider carefully. I know that the United States would not be insensitive to the consequences of millions of people in southern Africa of punitive measures supposedly directed at the South African Government. I know that senators would wish to know whether or not it is the Soviet Union which would ultimately benefit most from sanctions which could retard economic, social and political progress in southern Africa.

Why is it wrong to communicate views of this nature to individual senators and invite them to debate with me on merit the harmful consequences for millions of people in southern Africa of further punitive measures? Am I to deduce that I am not entitled to communicate with individual senators who found my views of interest and who expressed their appreciation to me for conveying facts to them which they consider to be salient to the issues before the Senate.

I have all along assumed that United States senators are interested in:

— stability in the southern African region;

— bringing about an end to violence;

— the South African Government's commitment to remove racial discrimination;

— encouraging negotiations between the South African Government and all communities and groups for the peaceful solution to the problems of South Africa;

— the South African Government's commitment to the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and others, the free participation of all in the political process as long as they are prepared to abandon violence as a means of achieving their political objectives;

— the South African Government's commitment to the principle of equal justice under law for all its citizens;

— how to secure commitments on abandoning violence as a means of obtaining political objectives;

— the refusal in principle on the part of radical elements to engage in negotiations;

— the South African Government's objective of negotiating a new constitution for South Africa which incorporates principles associated with all genuine democracies;

— the South African Government's commitment to conduct negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on democratic structures acceptable to South Africans of all races in which the rights of minorities and individuals are protected by law;

— the objectives of the African National Congress and its dominant element, the South African Communist Party; and

— the concept of matching commitments from the African National Congress and other parties in return for action which the South African Government would be prepared to take.

These are the issues that I feel I should be able to discuss with United States senators at any time. And these issues were also dealt with in the bill entitled "Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986."

As regards this bill let me say that I believe it is in principle wrong to interefere in the internal affairs of my country. It is also unwarranted because in important respects the basis from which the bill proceeds is factually incorrect. However, the bill does contain constructive provisions relating to the African National Congress and the need for peaceful negotiations, condemning the practice of "necklacing" and urging the African National Congress to condemn and take effective action against "necklacing." It also calls upon the African National Congress to re-examine their ties to the South African Communist Party, as well as the need to investigate and report on the activities of the Communist Party in South Africa and the extent to which communists have infiltrated many South African organisations. It is therefore to be regretted that the constructive provisions of the bill are overshadowed by the punitive measures advocated by the bill.

I do not know what more is expected of the South African Government in order to convince outsiders that we are actively engaged in removing racial discrimination in South Africa. The Senate will be aware that a large body of legislation has been repealed in recent months and that not even the United States has yet succeeded in eliminating all practices of racial discrimination and in closing the gap between the different ethnic groups in the USA.

The South African Government shares the American ideals of freedom and equality. Its reform policy is aimed at extending democracy through peaceful means in such a way zhat the forces of revolution and anarchy do not gain the upper hand. All the leaders of my country ought to be encouraged to engage in peaceful dialogue. Violence must be abandoned as a matter of principle. I am sure the United States Senate cannot approve of violence as an instrument of policy.

South Africa's record speaks for itself. We were there when you needed us in two world wars, in the Berlin airlift and in Korea besides providing a ready and sought after market for American products. We have in the long years of our relationship been among the staunchest and best customers for your goods and have supported you politically. In the United Nations, South Africa has consistently voted with the United States. South Africa has sided with the United States. It has a clear record of meeting its international obligations and has never been a financial burden upon the American taxpayer. American connections with South Africa go back a long way, at least to 1799 only a decade after the establishment of the union, when John Emslie of Philadelphia was posted to Cape Town as United States consul. Are sanctions now to be our reward? I am convinced that if the United States Senate approves punitive measures against South Africa, it will be to the advantage of the enemies of the United States . Surely my friends in the United States Senate must concede that there is a need for reflection on all these important issues. Surely I am entitled to appeal to the United States Senate to ask itself whether it has had a proper look at all the facts of the situation in southern Africa and all the consequences of further punitive measures.

Cites Sanctions' 'Positive Elements'

MB030532 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 0400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Johannesburg by Hans Olthoff on the "Good Morning South Africa" program — live]

[Text] [Olthoff] Mr Botha, the Senate has overridden the U.S. President's veto on sanctions against South Africa. Will this have long-term consequences for South Africa? What is your first reaction to this decision?

[Botha] Now that the decision has been taken we are looking for positive elements in the legislation. They got what they wanted, and I hope that they will be satisfied for the time being with what the Americans see as spiritual persuasion; they have had their day, reforms did not count. You see, it was a case of citizens' rights, with all the emotional elements attached to it. Now one has to try to understand the Americans — it is not always easy — no argument will help in what they regard as a citizenship rights case and that is what happened here. In other words, in my opinion it was an exceptionally emotional decision, but let us look at legislation.

Legislation is legislation, and that is final. In the legislation there are important provisions that will be completely unacceptable to the ANC. There is a provision which stipulates that necklace killings should be stopped, and the ANC is expected to put an end to these killings. Although the legislation is not very clear on the concept of giving prestige to the ANC if the South African Government releases Mr Mandela, it is clear that in the legislation the American Government demands an end to violence. That is certain.

[Olthoff] Mr Botha, thank you.

TV Interview on Veto Override

MB030843 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 0400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Interview with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Johannesburg on the "Good Morning South Africa" program by Les Franken, Annettee du Plessis and David Hall-Green — live]

[Text] [Franken] We welcome the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. We heard him briefly this morning on how he feels about the U.S. Senate decision. Now the minister is in our studio and there are a few questions we would like to ask him. Mister Botha, how will the Senate decision influence regard for President Reagan?

[Botha] I think in the short term it will be very unpleasant for the President. He now has to meet the Soviet leader, and he has to meet him just after receiving a rebuff from his own Senate and Congress. But if I know President Reagan, he will emerge unscathed, and there will be other issues on which he will obtain the support of the Senate and Congress. Time will heal the rebuff.

[Franken] One would think that it was a personal risk — if one could have read the indications that his veto would be overridden.

[Botha] When I had the opportunity to meet him, he told me that he stands by what he believes, and it was important for him to support that belief with confidence rather than to try and be popular. President Reagan has impressed me very much with his firm stand. It shows that the mam is a rock; I think history will confirm this.

[Franken] How will the veto's being overridden affect his meeting with the Russian leader, Mr Gorbachev?

[Botha] Psychologically, it could be a bit of a handicap but, from what I know of him he will overcome it. I think when it comes time for the summit he will be less influenced by the rebuff.

[Du Plessis] Minister Botha, how did things go wrong, especially in a Senate controlled by the Republican Party? What happened behind the scenes?

[Botha] Look, it was a highly emotional issue. For months the American public has received distorted reports on South Africa, beatings of children, people being killled and detained, priests being tortured — against that emotional background one is powerless. With that emotional background and the issue of civil rights perpetually in the minds of Americans, this matter had become an internal American civil rights issue. This is what eventually happened.

[Du Plessis] Is that why the Americans have not accepted our assurances of reform?

[Botha] No, there is ... [changes thought] You see, they do not say so in so many words, but it is interesting that in legislation, the so-called anti-apartheid legislation which has now become law, there are conditions with which we agree. They make it seems as if it is their invention when they say that all communities should have a say in government. We say the same. They say racial discrimination should be eliminated. We say the same. They say that violence should end. We say the same. There are also positive elements in legislation concerning the ANC. The ANC is under scrutiny. An investigation of communist infiltration of the ANC is called for; the ANC is required to break its ties with the South African Communist Party; also that it should reject necklace murders. So ironically, there are elements in the legislation, but naturally the fact that their legislators interfere in our affairs is totally rejected by us. We must be strong; we should not be discouraged. It should be an encouragement for us to move forward with vigor, seek new markets, to show our mettle, because the alternative is surrender to a Marxist regime. The relatively small price we have to pay is much smaller than the destruction of the norms and values of a civilized South Africa.

[Du Plessis] I am glad to hear you react so positively to such bad news.

[Hall-Green in English] Minister, there is a positive aspect in this bill, is there not, that any action taken by South Africa should be matched on a kind of quid pro quo basis by the ANC and other organizations — that if South Africa gives they should give as well? Could you tell us more about it?

[Botha in English] Yes, this is a very interesting subject. I am very glad you mentioned it. The matching commitment concept actually originated with the Eminent Persons Group [EPG], but they stopped the conversation with us before we could proceed, before we could continue to analyze that concept further. It means this: they require from the South African Government certain actions, mainly that we should enter into dialogue, that there should be a central government in which all communities share power, discrimination to be removed, Mr Nelson Mandela to be released, the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] unbanned. These are the main points. Then, in return for that, as a matching commitment, the ANC must end violence and must enter into discussions with us. Unfortunately, up to now, our debate, the big debate, has been about this concept of ending violence. Now the EPG's concept and also that of Sir Geoffrey Howe was limited to one where we ... [corrects himself] where the ANC need to stop violence only for as long as the discussions take place. In other words they come to me, to the conference table and say, all right, if I don't get what I want, if you don't meet my demands then I am going to start exploding bombs again. The South African Government will not accept that. We cannot accept a party around the conference table that does not abandon violence as a means of achieving a political objective. Now in that

bill of the United States, in that act it is not quite clear, there are phrases which indicate that they also support the idea that only for as long as the talks last should the ANC suspend violence but there are also provisions which indicate that they want violence to be ended, and I think we can conduct a very, very useful discussion in the weeks and months ahead on this very concept. This might contain the key to a resolution of the violence in South Africa.

[Hall-Green in English] Do you foresee then that there could be in fact as far-reaching a consequence of this as to, for example, stop this practice of necklacing, and so on, because this is very abhorrent, I think, to the American Administration particularly.

[Botha in English] They say so in the law. In the law that was passed they described necklacing as an abominable, abhorrent practice, and the ANC is required to condemn it and to take action against it. Yes, the ANC is also required in the law, it is stated, that if the South African Government can comply with the requirements of negotiation and the ANC does not come in or does not comply with the requirements put to them, then the American Government will support a conference excluding the ANC. So there are provisions within this bill which the ANC will find very hard to accept, and this is a good thing because we must drive the ANC to a point where they must say clearly whether they are going to continue violence as a means of achieving a political objective, as a bargaining counter. I believe they do not want to negotiate. I believe that they want to use violence to create this emotional reaction against us abroad and hoping that the West will use sanctions, help them to achieve the economic weakening of South Africa to make their task easier to take over and install a Marxist regime. This is what I believe. Now, if there are nationalist elements within the ANC who do not agree with this, this is the time for them to come forward and then we can get around a conference table if they abandon violence, Mr Mandela can be released, the ANC can be unbanned, and we can get down to serious business which we must do sooner or later in the interests of all communities, white and black.

[Hall-Green in English] Minister, is it not likely that the ANC are going to stop changing the rules over and over again in order to make more and more demands to back up excuses, perhaps, for not going along?

[Botha in English] It is possible . It is possible, but that is why we have a set of principles on which we will negotiate freedom of expression, freedom of religion, respect for private property rights, a competitive economic system, minority rights protection, in this country. We will not be able to take part in a new constitutional process for this country without security in respect of these norms and standards. But they are norms and standards to which most civilized countries could subscribe.

[Hall-Green in English] Mr Minister, thank you very much indeed for being here with us in the studio. Les, back to you.

[Franken in Afrikaans] May I ask you where would pressure come from in the case of the United States? Is it possibly America's conscience about its own race relations in the past? Does it come from black groups in the United States? Where is this pressure centralized?

[Botha] There are a variety of factors. You have touched on a few. There is still the guilt of what was done to black slaves through the centuries. Don't forget it took them more than 100 years to eliminate discrimination in a country where 80 or 90 percent are white. That is the kind of feeling. There is also the perception that they need black votes. Nineteen senators, for example, must be reelected in November, and the visual images of what they regard as the brutality of the South African system has driven sympathetic Americans away from us. So we need time to reestablish the truth. The truth must be known and the truth is that we do not hate the blacks, that relations between white and black in South Africa are good, that the government is prepared to share power with all communities, that we are in the process of eliminating racial discrimination, that a number of laws have already been repealed, and that there are a large number of blacks who are prepared to negotiate. But they are intimidated by means of necklace murders and bomb explosions that they do not easily come forward. These truths must be revealed.

[Franken] We are talking of the truth but it seems as if they are being selective in reporting this message to the American public. It seems the reform message is not being effectively presented to the American public.

[Botha] The message cannot get through because they do not want to hear it; it stands in their way. They had an objective with this legislation. They wanted to purge themselves spiritually, pay for their guilt. They wanted to show Africa that they can do something. They wanted to gain the initiative over the USSR in the Third World, and they wanted to send us a sign that apartheid is abhorrent to them while our government has said that it would eliminate apartheid. Even if one had repealed the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act the day before yesterday, I guarantee you that the Senate would have voted exactly as they did. It was a civil rights, emotional, steamroller feeling which dominated. I can only hope that now that they have taken their pound of flesh they will rest and leave us alone for a while to settle our own problems in South Africa.

[Franken] Minister, I think for the man in the street it is difficult to believe. It seems they will not be satisfied. Annette, back to you.

[Du Plessis] Yes, I have something to ask. Minister Botha, between sanctions, America, and breakfast television, do you get a chance to let off steam? What do you do normally when you are not a politician and diplomat?

[Botha] I think I would rather not say. [laughs]

[Du Plessis] But we have seen photographs of you around a big tasty potjiekospot [traditional Afrikaans stew].

[Botha] I like hunting, barbecue, and swimming.

[Du Plessis] Do you do it every day?

[Botha] Not in the winter, it is too cold. But I like a fire.

[Du Plessis] Philosophy?

[Botha] I believe that friendship is like sparks, which eventually disappear in the night but which retain their glow.

[Du Plessis] So you like to sit around a fire with potjiekospot?

[Botha] Absolutely.

Country's Reaction to U.S. Sanctions Mixed

MB030811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0750 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Oct 3 SAPA — The drastic sanctions adopted by the United States Congress against South Africa have stunned white South Africa — but black anti-apartheid groups and trade unions have welcomed the move. The government has strongly condemned U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs, while business leaders have warned of the adverse effects of sanctions on the economy and employment opportunities. South African export to the U.S. totalled R4.6 billion last year and U.S. investments in South Africa amounted to R70 billion in the same period.

The United Democratic Front [UDF] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation] said they hoped other Western countries would take the U.S. lead. [passage omitted]

The general secretary of the Council of Unions of SA, Mr Phiroshaw Camay, said his organisation was pleased that after two years of campaigning the Senate had decided on comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. [passage omitted]

A spokesman for the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] said the government had itself to blame for the fact that U.S. sanctions against South Africa were now a reality. [passage omitted]

The United Democratic Front welcomed the Senate decision, saying it should serve as a pointer to President Reagan of the popular sentiment against apartheid and the South African Government. "The Senate's decision is a breakthrough for all those forces who have seen through the fraud that is in (P.W.) Botha's so-called reforms and the protectionist postures of the Reagan administration, " said UDF acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe. He added that the UDF hoped that other Western countries would follow suit. [passage omitted]

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], said: "The government has been crawling for years before the United States. That is why we have American sanctions against us today. It was the government who gave left-wing forces in the U.S. the impression that more pressure will give them what they want."

An ISCOR [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] spokesman said: "Our new policy is to issue no statements on sanctions whatsoever."

AZAPO Says Vote Shows Rejection of Reagan Policy

MB030618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0038 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 2 SAPA — Notice was at last being taken of the "bankruptcy" of the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] said tonight. Reacting to the U.S. Senate decision to override President Reagan's veto of sanctions, an AZAPO spokesman said: "Finally the opposition of the American people to the Pretoria regime's brutality and intransigence is being expressed. Nevertheless the poor esteem in which the United States is held within the black community will require more serious steps than those contained in the Congress sanctions package ..." The Senate vote showed that "at last notice is being taken of the bankruptcy of the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement."

Student Movement Says U.S. 'Forced To Succumb'

MB030621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0040 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 2 SAPA — The decision by the U.S. Senate tonight to overturn the Presidential veto against sanctions was the "greatest moral and psychological defeat" the SA Government had ever suffered at the hands of the international community, the Azanian Students Movement [AZASM] said tonight. The AZASM national publicity secretary, Mr Gomolemo Mokae, said his organisation had been campaigning for many years for mandatory sanctions against South Africa. "Today, that campaign has borne fruit in that the wealthiest imperialist power in the world has been forced to succumb to the pressure. The campaign by the South African capitalists and ... minions has always claimed that sanctions would hurt blacks more than whites. But it is the whites who are going to feel it the most," Mr Mokae said.

PFP's Suzman Reacts to Sanctions Vote

MB030604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2133 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 2 SAPA — The U.S. Congress' decision to override President Reagan's veto of economic sanctions against South Africa was disturbing but not unexpected, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP for Houghton, said tonight. She told SAPA: "However, the government must understand the lack of reform, the emergency and detention without trial have led to this almost unavoidable result. We hope now that this will not deter the reform programme from going ahead and that the government will not concentrate on sanctions busting activities."

Earlier today leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, told reporters in Hamburg that sanctions would intensify oppression and tighten apartheid policies. He said pressure for reform from inside South Africa was more important than external actions against the government. Political changes would have to take place within the foreseeable future in order to prevent an esclation of violence on both sides. Mr Eglin is attending the

Liberal International Congress meeting in Hamburg until Saturday.

Businessmen Urge No 'Retaliatory Steps'
MB030624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0610 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 3 SAPA — South African business leaders in Washington say the business community must adjust to the reality of sanctions, SABC radio news reports. On balance, however, they do not see the American sanctions legislation as having a serious impact on business confidence.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Institute of Trade], Mr Christo Kuhn, emphasised that the package was more serious than the European measures, but South Africans should not overreact to it. ASSOCOM's chief executive, Mr Raymond Parsons, said although the new sanctions ranged from weak to middling, they would be counterproductive in South and southern Africa. Business in South Africa would spend more time and energy on avoiding prospective sanctions than on promoting reform.

SANLAM chairman Dr Fred du Plessis said the measure should be approached as a positive challenge in stimulating economic activity.

Merchant banker, Mr Piet Liebenberg, said South Africans should not see it in too negative a light, and another merchant banker, Mr Gerhard Ferriera, said South Africans would now be forced to focus on the reality of sanctions.

Mr Rudolf Gouws said it was important to retain market signals and not to lose economic flexibility.

Economist Mr Attie de Vries, said South Africa would have to decide to live with sanctions and accept them as a given fact.

Most of the business leaders approached for comment at the close of the IMF meeting in Washington were emphatic that South Africa should not consider retaliatory steps.

Sanctions Seen Affecting 5 Percent of Exports
MB030713 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0629 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 3 SAPA — South African exporters should give top priority to new markets to absorb losses expected from the United States sanctions vote, Mr Pat Corbin, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said today. "With a really dramatic programme, we should be able to make good the export losses, but action is now urgent," he said. He calculated that less than half of South Africa's exports to U.S. would be hit — but that still represents losses running into hundreds of million of rands a year.

According to the SA foreign trade organisation, the U.S. last year retained its place as South Africa's No 1 overseas trade partner — with exports topping R3000 million and imports from the U.S. running at R3159 million.

"The sanctions package will hit hard — but it should not be devastating. In perspective, it is likely to affect no more than 5 per cent of our total exports. The tragedy is that it is neighbouring black states that will suffer the worst of the impact. It seems ludicrous that the Americans are forcing us to devote such time and effort to fighting sanctions when they really should be encouraging us to concentrate on reform issues. It is also nonsensical that the U.S. should be hitting out at South African business, which had been in the forefront of reform initiatives."

Government Releases Figures on Imports of U.S. Wheat
MB021715 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The American treasury secretary, Mr James Baker, says there may be repercussions to what he calls South Africa's threat to stop buying wheat from the United States if the Senate votes in favor this evening of supporting Congressional sanctions measures against South Africa. Mr Baker was reacting to the news that the minister of forign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had discussed the matter personally with American senators by telephone last night. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the minister of agricultural economics and water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, has released statistics in Pretoria with reference to Mr Botha's statement. He said that so far this year South Africa had imported 302,000 tons of wheat from abroad, 156,000 tons from the United States.

He said the last 66,000 tons of American wheat had been bought at less competitive prices, but that South Africa had always considered the United States to be a reliable wheat supplier.

Our Pretoria news staff reported earlier that South Africa would have to import more wheat this year. Mr Botha also said that American wheat would not be transported to neighboring states if President Reagan's veto was overridden by the Senate.

Commentary on 'Disarray' of U.S. Foreign Policy
MB030601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The decision by the United States Congress to override the Presidential veto on sanctions will reverberate far beyond the borders of South Africa.

For President Reagan, now approaching the end of 6 years in office, the Senate vote, followed by the earlier vote in the House of Representatives, is the most serious defeat he has suffered on a foreign policy issue. The two votes challenge the tradition that it is the President who is chiefly responsible for setting United States foreign policy.

The first impact of this challenge by Congress will come next week when, at his meeting with Mr Reagan, the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, might well wonder whether he should not be discussing matters that might affect the well-being of many millions of people with United States senators rather than with the President.

The congressional votes will also weaken the standing and influence of the United States in an arena of intense East-West competition, southern Africa. Not only will the injection of a more hostile element in American foreign policy on South Africa detrimentally affect Washington's relationship with Pretoria, but the lack at the highest level of a united American policy will weaken Washington's influence in, among others, Luanda, Maputo, and Harare where relationships are already far from harmonious.

In a broader context there will be fears that the communist bloc, which has already involved itself deeply in southern Africa, will use the disarray in United States foreign policy to exploit what, in President Reagan's words, is "a gathering crisis in a critical subcontinent where the Soviet bloc clearly sees historic opportunity".

The landlocked countries of southern Africa, most of them impoverished and heavily dependent on food imports will also be directly affected by the United States decision to ban South African agricultural imports, as the South African Government has already indicated that it will in all probability not permit the off-loading of American grain exports at South African harbors.

Minerals are also to be used as a political football, with certain South African minerals banned in terms of the package of sanctions approved by the United States Congress.

As in the case of agricultural produce it might not be possible for United States legislators to control the flight and direction of the football and it could well be that, in time, shipments of other strategic minerals from South Africa that are vital to American industry as well as critical minerals from Zambia and Zaire could become part of the political football game.

Within South Africa the new sanctions will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on the economy. Unemployment, particularly among black workers, has been mentioned as a first likelihood. But which sector of the population will be most affected is not the issue — all South Africans will feel the influence of sanctions.

South Africans have in the past stood up to weapons, oil and other sanctions, and they have done so with remarkable success.

This morning more than ever, sanctions are a reality, and now, more than ever, is the time for all South Africans to stand together and to serve notice on the United States, and the world at large, that they will map out the future South Africa not as outsiders would wish it to be but as they themselves will decide upon through negotiation and consensus.

UDF, COSATU, NECC Unite To Oppose Apartheid

MB021515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 2 SAPA — Three major anti-apartheid organisations today announced plans to mobilise their claimed three-million membership against apartheid. At a press conference in Johannesburg, the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Education Crisis Committee announced that a united campaign against the government was under way.

Acting UDF publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe described the campaign as a "fence-shaking" operation to demand of all South Africans that they decide where they stood. It is absolutely crucial that all sections of our society opposed to apartheid take a definite stand," his statement said.

"None of the demands we are making are new. But the difference now is that we will be using these demands to galvanise our members and supporters," Mr Morobe added.

He estimated that the combined membership and active supporters of the organisations involved exceeded three million. "That does not include passive supporters," he said.

Archbishop Hurley Comments on Church Role, ANC

MB020851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 2 SAPA — The Roman Catholic archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, says he cannot imagine any church seeking involvement in the "armed struggle."

He was commenting yesterday on a statement by the deputy director of the research division of the Bureau for Information, Mr David Venter, that the African National Congress had stepped up its campaign in 1986. Among its aims was to increase its credibility and get the church more and more involved in its struggle, according to Mr Venter.

Archbishop Hurley said the expression "to get the church more and more involved in its struggle" was open to many interpretations.

"But it is quite justifiable for churches, like any other bodies, to find out what the ANC says about itself and to have dialogue with it about its motives, aims and methods."

The Anglican bishop of Natala, Bishop Michael Nuttall, said he was not aware that the ANC wanted to use the church in this way.

"Obviously the church has to be careful that it does not become used by any political ideology or movement," he said. "I think the church would take due care in this respect."

Mr Alvin Anthony, acting director of Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency, said that as long as there was unjust

rule, the church has a theological responsibility to enable its members to strive for a non-racial, democratic South Africa.

It was not as part of the ANC's campaign that the church was involved in the struggle for justice, he said.

The church's increasing involvement stemmed from the deepening social and economic crisis in South Africa.

The Bureau for Information's claim that the United Democratic Front [UDF] was a front for the banned African National Congress was a malicious allegation that had not stood up in court, UDF president, Mr Archie Gumede, said in Durban yesterday.

Mr Gumede was reacting to Mr Venter's statement at the briefing that the state of emergency was declared to save the country from a 10-day campaign of bombings, boycotts, flag burnings and marches.

Mr Venter said the UDF was a front for the ANC.

Minister Clarifies Information Bureau Policy

MB021510 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1456 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 1, SAPA — The free flow of information to the public remained the "strict policy" of the Bureau for Information, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said in a press statement released in Pretoria today. Mr Nel said incorrect perceptions were being created in the media that the bureau would not be making further unrest-related information available.

"It is the policy of the bureau to supply information as comprehensively and as quickly as possible. The bulletins on unrest incidents, as received from the South African Police, are issued on a daily basis by the bureau. Should circumstances require it, an additional bulletin will also be issued later in the day. This also applies to weekends.

"The bureau will continue to reply to telex enquiries received from the media at its head office in Pretoria. It should be borne in mind that all such media enquiries have to be referred to the SAP for verification. This helps ensure that more accurate information could be supplied to the media.

"On issues of national importance such as terrorist attacks and bomb explosions, the bureau will continue to reply to telephone enquiries from the media."

"The Bureau for Information has officials on duty on a 24-hour basis. The official (on duty) will be alerted in the event of any telex enquiries being received from the media at the head office of the bureau, and he will react to such enquiries as he deems necessary.

"It remains the strict policy of the bureau that a free-flow of information should be ensured, so that the public can remain properly informed.

"In the interests of accurate information being disseminated, negotiations are conducted between the Bureau for Information and the SAP, as well as with the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to improve the quality of services rendered by the bureau to the media."

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

2 Oct

MB021126 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1120 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 2 SAPA — Here is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"Although more than 200,000 people apparently took part in a memorial service for the Kinross mine victims yesterday, very few unrest-related incidents were reported.

"The South African Police also has no knowledge of any so-called arrests which allegedly took place in respect of the memorial services as being alleged in some media reports. However, in Welkom amd Witbank some people were removed by the police from a scene but they were not being held.

"The most incidents, numbering six, were reported in the eastern province. Two were stonethrowing incidents. On the west Rand five incidents were reported, while the eastern Transvaal, border, western province and Soweto each reported only one incident."

3 Oct

MB030933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0919 GMT
3 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 3 SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 06h00 yesterday to 06h00 today:

Considerable damage was caused when a school in New Brighton near Port Elizabeth was set alight by an unknown person at about 22h20 last night.

Less than fifteen incidents were reported yesterday. Seven of these consisted of stones being thrown at vehicles.

Only four police divisions reported unrest related incidents.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN: Botha Performance 'Let-Down'

"State President Mr P.W. Botha appears to have a knack for letting people down," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 1 October. The editorial says that Botha's performance in Rubicon I and Rubicon II "was a let-down." The "forever optimistic" media expected Botha to anounce reform at

the provincial congresses but "the congresses came and went and still there was no major announcement." *Sowetan* says "we expect a congress of the country's ruling party to grapple with the more important issues of policy for the country, of steering this country in the direction of democracy, peace and consequently, prosperity."

'Focus' on Black Education

"Even people who have been at the forefront of the fight against Bantu Education find themselves having to walk a tightrope in the present crisis in black education," says Sam Mabe in the "Focus" column on the same page. Turret Correspondence College has turned down applications by many who have been boycotting the Department of Education and Training Schools in the past 2 years because "it does not want to be seen to be breaking the unity of the pupils." Mabe writes that a spokesman for the college confirmed that the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) asked the college not to "break the united front of boycotting pupils by offering tuition to some pupils while others were still out on the streets."

THE CITIZEN on Elections

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 1 October says the most likely reason why a general election is not to be held this year is because "there is no clear blueprint for bringing Blacks into the highest levels of decision-making, for the simple reason that there aren't enough Black leaders who are willing to negotiate the future of their people with the Government. Therefore, there are no great constitutional changes in the offing that would justify an election or referendum at this point. However, *The Citizen* says that even though the government need only go to the electorate in 1989, "it would be wiser" if it did so well before then. The editorial says that not having a general election now gives the right-wing parties the chance to "organise and consolidate their opposition to the Government." The Progressive Federal Party also has time to campaign to increase the number of seats it holds. "In the end, there are as many disadvantages in not going to the polls as there would be if an election were held," says the editorial.

THE STAR on Appeal Court Judgement

"Legal loopholes which the courts may find in the emergency regulations represent, at best, minor ameliorations of a harsh system. That the courts are still sometimes able to pronounce on abuses of authority is a welcome assertion of the rule of law," says a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 1 October. However, *The Star* believes that "the overriding assault on basic human rights remains as long as emergency rule is in force." The editorial comments on the appeal court's reversal of the Tsenoli judgement in Natal saying the appeal court judgement reminds us that "the enabling security laws were pushed through Parliament by a ruthless and power-hungry government" and that "the courts can act only as far as far-reaching security laws allow them to act." "The iron hand may beat down some dissidents, but it remains no substitute for a just political solution to the country's inequalities," says the editorial.

Mandela Can Defuse 'Time-Bomb'

Allister Sparks writes in his "My View" column on the same page that a "Khmer Rouge element" is emerging in South Africa. Sparks says that as police action "skims off the leadership of the black organisations, there is less control over the angry black youths." He says a "generation of rage-filled, brutalised young people for whom violence has become a way of life and who are now moving beyond the reach of any kind of political discipline and control" is being produced in South Africa. "It is a time-bomb set to demolish the hope of a future racial reconciliation in South Africa." But Sparks believes that Nelson Mandela is the only man "capable of defusing this bomb." Sparks says that Mandela is in the "extraordinary position of being a moderate whose martyrdom has made him a hero to the radicals. He could emerge from prison and lead them into a racial settlement that they might reject from anyone else." If the government waits much longer to release Mandela, "we shall find ourselves dealing with the Khmer Rouge generation," says Sparks.

BUSINESS DAY on Courts Versus Law

"The Appellate Division has properly resolved the contradictions that arose in Natal where contradictory interpretations were placed on the meaning of the Public Safety Act — and hence on the emergency regulations — by different divisions of the Supreme Court," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 1 October in a page 4 editorial. The editorial says that the appeals court judgement "decided the issues in favour of the State and against the individual. The law is unambiguous, it encroaches on the liberty of the subject, it interferes with the rights of the individual — and it was the intention of the legislature that it should do so." The editorial says that the recent public attacks on the law, the courts, and the administration "emphasize the need to try to preserve distinctions between independent courts and an unrepresentative Parliament, between judges and the system of which they, like us, are victims."

CAPE TIMES on Bureau for Information

"The Bureau for Information's decision to close its media centre in the interest of 'accuracy' and to 'improve the quality of the service' shows uncharacteristic perception on its part," says Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 30 September in a page 6 editorial. "It is an acknowledgment that the quality of the service has been so poor that improvement can only be achieved by reduction of that service." However, the paper feels that the public interest would best be served by the total closure of the bureau. It points out that the professional media "frequently know more about what is happening than the bureau itself, which has reports from the entire police force at its disposal. The bureau hinders rather than helps the free flow of news."

DIE VADERLAND on Reasons for No Elections

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 30 September says there are good reasons for the state president's decision not to have elections this year. The editorial points out firstly that voter rolls "are not nearly ready" and that is an important factor since "elections or a referendum based on incomplete voters list can afterwards be considered not representative of the people." In the second place the National Party cannot offer a "powersharing model with enough details to reassure white voters in respect of the numbers danger." However, the paper also hopes for a general election early next year.

BEELD on General Election

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 1 October says in a page 14 editorial that even though the National Party may want to reduce

the "election fever in the country" all political parties will begin to function as if an election is at hand. *Beeld* also believes that attention will be focussed on political solutions which the government may offer. "The fact that thinking will now shift to an election for all houses of Parliament, indicates that South Africa has moved into a pre-election phase which in time will gain new momentum, " says the editorial.

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on SWA Conference

"A multiparty discussion concerning the future of SWA/Namibia has now become a hard nut to crack," says the page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 30 September. The editorial says such a discussion basically concerns only the "parties in the internal process and SWAPO." The paper views the United Nations as the convener of such a gathering and believes that the "problem lies with the United Nations Organization," since "the moment it agrees to convene such a gathering it rejects it own opinion that SWAPO is the 'sole and authentic representative' of the people of SWA/Namibia." However, the paper says SWAPO "has until today not recognized a single constitutional institution in SWA/Namibia." It has been suggested all the more loudly that other quarters besides the United Nations Organization, be used to form a discussion assembly.